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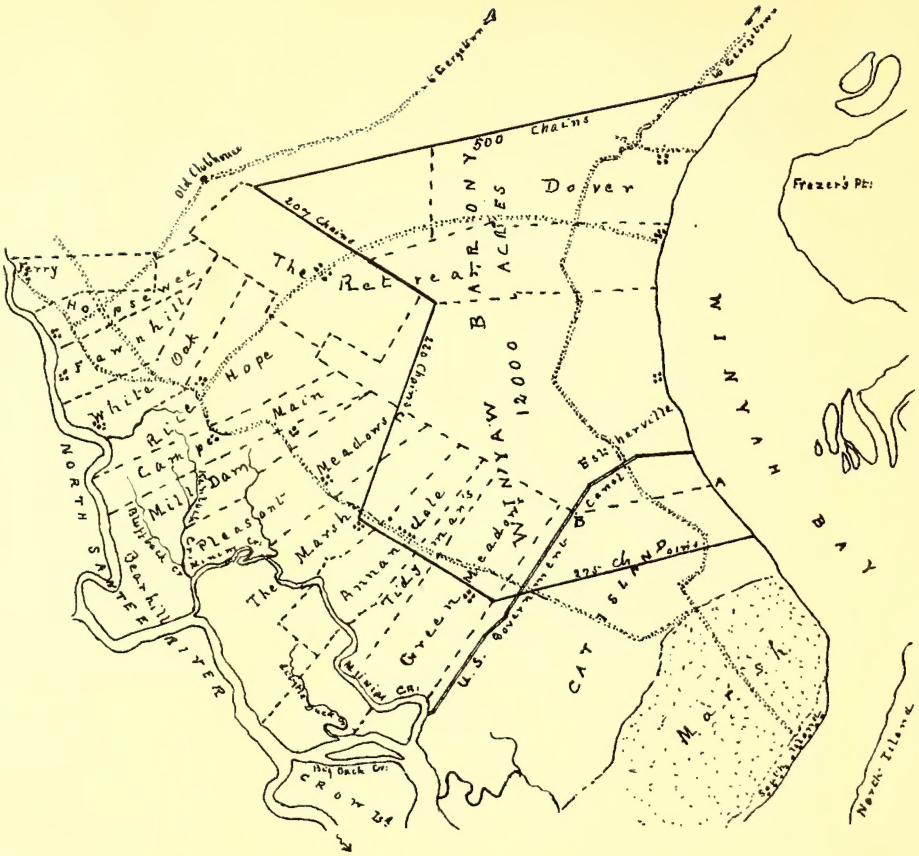

MAP

showing the location and boundaries of the Barony called Winyaw Barony on the South side of Winyah Bay in South Carolina granted 18th June 1711 to Landgrave Robert Daniel for 12000 acres and by him transferred on 19th June 1711 to Landgrave Thomas Smith with sketch division lines and with some adjoining plantations and settlements. compiled from old maps and deeds by Henry A. M. Smith.

Scale $\frac{1}{80,000}$ i.e. .792 of an inch = 1 mile

Explanation

The general outline of this map is taken from U.S. Coast Survey Chart No. 152. of the Coast of South Carolina.

Lines of the Barony denoted by solid black lines ————
Lines of subdivisions and lines of adjoining plantations by broken black lines - - - - - -
Roads denoted by double dotted lines

The line A.B.C. is the line of an interference with the original Barony line by a later grant to Thomas Lynch for 4500 acres –

Reduced to one-third less than original size.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XIII JANUARY 1912. No. 1

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

VI.

WINYAH BARONY.

The Winyah Barony derives its name from its situation on the shore of the large bay of that name which lies between the Town of Georgetown and the sea. The name, Winyah—variously spelled Winyaw, Win-e-au, Wee-nee-a, Wyneah—was the Indian name given to that body of water, and it would appear also to the locality. There was also a tribe or sub-tribe of Indians, called "Winyahs." The barony was originally laid out to Landgrave Robert Daniell as part of his patent, entitling him to 48,000 acres.

Robert Daniell first appears on the record on 3d June, 1678, when a warrant was issued to survey out a lot in Charles Town for him.[1] On 4th April, 1679, he appears as sailing from Barbados for Carolina,[2] and on the same boat there also sailed to Carolina Thomas Drayton, Jr and Stephen Fox. On 15th December, 1680,[3] and on 10th May, 1682,[4] he is mentioned under the title of "Capt.," as owning lands

[1]Printed Warrant Book, p. 167.
[2]Hotten, p. 362.
[3]Historical and Genealogical Magazine of S. C., vol. 11, p. 126.
[4]Ibid, p. 51.

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in South Carolina. On 7th May, 1682,[5] he is granted lot 34 in Charles Town, and he is again referred to by that rank in a deed dated 1693[6] and in a will, making him an executor, in 1695.[7] In May and August, 1692, we find him styled "Major;"[7½] and on 24th November, 1693,[8] he is styled "Major," and commander of the ship "Daniel of Carolina;" and on 12th September, 1696,[9] 10th March 1696/7,[10] and 10th January, 1697,[11] he is also styled "Major" in records on file. In 1698 he is also styled "Major" in the communications from the Lords Proprietors to the Governor and Council at Charles Town.[12] In 1702 he is styled "Col.,"[13] and so again in 1710, 1712 and 1716. In what service or how he obtained his successive promotions the record does not disclose.

He was an active opponent of Landgrave James Colleton when the latter was governor, and an active adherent of Seth Sothel during the latter's stormy administration, and was, in 1692, together with James Moore, excepted by the Lords Proprietors from the general pardon they extended to all who had been concerned in the expulsion of Governor Colleton. This notwithstanding, he assisted the Lords Proprietors in 1698 in the preparation of the final set of "fundamental" Constitutions they submitted for the government of the Colony, and which they sent over to Carolina by Major Daniell, at the same time entrusting him with several blank patents for Landgrave to be filled out by himself,[14] and another. He himself was created a Landgrave by patent dated 12th August, 1698.[15]

In the expedition against St. Augustine, in 1702, he was second in command to Governor James Moore and acquitted himself well. He was Deputy Governor under Sir.

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[5]Ibid, vol. 9, p. 17.
[6]Ibid, vol. 11, p. 128.
[7]Ibid, vol. 10, p. 83.
[7½]Printed Journal Grand Council, pp. 19, 55, 61.
[8]Ibid, vol. 8, p. 210.
[9]Ibid, vol. 10, p. 236.
[10]Ibid, vol. 10, p. 24.
[11]Collections Historical Society, vol. 1, p. 144.
[12]Collections Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, pp. 145, 146.
[13]Rivers Sketch, p. 201.
[14]Collections Historical Society of S. C., vol 1. pp. 145, 146.
[15]Office Historical Commission, vol. 1701-1714, p. 111.

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Nathaniel Johnson, who, in 1706, appointed him Deputy Governor of North Carolina.[16] He was again appointed Deputy Governor of the Province of South Carolina in 1715, during the Yemassee war, and after the departure of Governor Craven acted as governor and held his post until the arrival, in 1717, of Governor Robert Johnson.[17] He was a member of the Commons House of Assembly in 1706 and also in 1712 and 1713. In the year 1712 it was suggested that he should have the command of the expedition against the Tuscaroras, but an agreement between himself and the committee of the Commons House having the matter in charge could not be reached.[18] He died in May, 1718, aged 72. His tombstone was fortunately discovered in 1908, and was, by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, placed against the wall of the south porch of St. Philip's Church. His stone states that he was "a brave man who had long served King William in his "Wars both by Land and Sea," but the record shows only his apparent continued residence and service in the Province. There he was undoubtedly a brave, capable, active and prominent man.[19]

His ownership of the Winyah Barony did not continue long—one day. It was granted to him with other lands aggregating 24,000 acres on the 18th June, 1711,[20] and the next day, 19th June, 1711, he conveyed the whole 24,000 acres so granted, including this Barony, to Landgrave Thomas Smith, the second Landgrave of the name.[21]

The Barony from its long ownership in the Smith family was afterwards called the "Smith" Barony and was the only barony in South Carolina distinctively known as "Smith's" Barony; but it was properly "Daniell's"

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[16]McCrady, vol. 1, p. 461.

[17]Rivers Sketch, p. 268.

[18]S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 10, p. 43.

[19]For an account of the finding of this tombstone see The News & Courier for 23d June, 1908, and "Days of Yore" part I, p. 29. A Robert Daniell was commissioned 2d June, 1714, Chief Justice during the absence of Chief Justice Trott. Off. Hist. Com^{n}. Bk. Q. Q. 1685-1712, p.——

[20]Off. Hist. Com^{n}. Memorial Bk. 5, p. 147.

[21]Ibid.

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Barony, or more properly, as it was styled at first, the "Winyah Barony."

Of Thomas Smith, the second Landgrave, the record shows that he came to the Province with his father in 1684, and accumulated before his death a very considerable property in land and slaves. The record does not show what consideration he paid to Landgrave Robert Daniell for the 24,000 acres, including the Winyah Barony purchased in 1711, nor what step he took to settle up and utilize the Barony prior to 1732.

In October, 1732, he advertises in the *South Carolina Gazette* that he has for sale "14,000 acres of Land on "*Winyaw* River fronting the same, most of it not above "6 miles from the Town on *Sampit* River." He did not sell, and the growth of Georgetown, which was laid off in 1734,[22] seems to have encouraged the Landgrave in founding a competitive town, for in the *South Carolina Gazette,* for the week 16th to 23d July, 1737, we find the following advertisement:

"South Carolina, July primo, 1737.

"Whereas at the request of several of the In-
"habitants of the Province as well as Strangers I
"Landgrave *Thomas Smith* have laid out a Township
"on a Bluff of my *Winyaw* Barony containing 690
"half acre Lotts fronting *Winyaw*-River, it being
"about 6 Miles from George Town, nearer the River's
"Mouth, the River before the Town is about a Mile
"and half wide, and generally fresh Water, whereon
"500 Sail of Vessels may ride before the said Town,
"it being about a Mile front on the River, and con-
"tains on the Bay front 30 Lotts, 100 Feet front and
"200 & odd Feet deep, every 2 Lotts deep is a cross
"Street, there runs from High-water Mark 11 Streets
"through the Heart of the Town, and 12 Cross Streets,
"the broad Streets from the front in the Center of
"the Town is 100 Feet wide and the rest 60 ditto.
"And whereas several Persons are desirous to rent or

[22]S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 9, p. 88.

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"purchase 50 Acre Lotts 2 or 3 Miles from the back "of the said Town for Country Seats, be it known "that I the said *Thomas Smith* will rent for 10 or 12 "Years, each 50 Acre tracts for 5 l. *per* Year *Pro-* "*clamation Money,* or to sell that Quantity for 40 l. "in the same Specie, to the Quantity of 150 Acre "Tracts, and I the said *Thomas Smith* propose to give "*gratis* for the Use of the said Town, 100 "acres for a Common of Wood—Land on the back of "the Town, and the Timber that grows on that 100 "Acres the Inhabitants of the Town are welcome to "make use of it *gratis* for building, I will also give to "any Church of England Minister that may settle and "preach there, 2 Lotts about the Center of the Town "for a Dwelling-house, Church and burial Place, and "the same to any Presbyterian Minister, as also to any "Baptists, and in case any Body of our Friends called "Quackers that comes to settle in the said Town with "their Teachers, the same Donation which shall be "employ'd by all them and their Successors for ever, "besides 10 Acres for each, about 3 Miles from the "said Town, and if such a School-Master as I and my "Heirs shall approve of him, and his Successors shall "have a Town-Lott and 10 Acres to him also, as "Witness my Hand the Day and Year before written

Thomas Smith

"N. B. I shall sell each half Acre Lott clear of all "Charges for 40 s. *Proclamation Money* or 10 l. this "Currency. I have also Right of 2360 Acres of Land "to dispose of, together or in small Parcels, And will "sell or Rent 2000 Acres of Land on *Black-River* "joining on Mr *Commander's,* great part of which "is good Rice *Swamp,* that the Spring Tide flows on, "some Corn Land and a Quantity of it good Light- "wood Land never work on. Also 6000 Acres on "*Charlestown* Neck some of it 9 or 10 and some 20 "or 30 Miles from the said Town, Rice, Corn and "Lightwood Land never work'd on. At my *Goose* "*Creek* Plantation is a Quantity of Red Oak Hogs- "head and Barrel Staves to be sold."

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There is no map or plan in existence that the writer of this article has been able to discover of this projected town on the Barony, and there is no evidence on the record that the several inhabitants of the Province and the strangers who urged the Landgrave to lay out the town ever testified to their opinion of its desirability by purchasing lots and settling on them. The advertisement has its value to the student of the "origins" of rice planting in South Carolina by showing that as early as 1732 the value for purposes of rice culture of swamp-land irrigated by the flow of the tide had become known.

The sale of lots could not have progressed satisfactorily—if at all—for eighteen months later in the *Gazette* for the week 29th December to 5th January, 1737, we find the following advertisement:

> "These are to give Notice to all poor Protestants of "any Nation whatsoever, that are willing to come and "settle on a Township, laid out by Landgrave *Thomas* "*Smith* of *South Carolina* about Six Miles from the "Mouth of *Winyaw*-River & about 50 Miles to the "North ward of *Charles town*, that the Said *Smith* "to the first 150 Families that will claim this Dona-"tion and come to settle that Town within 5 Years "after the Date hereof, will give to each Family, on "their Arrival at *South Carolina*, a Town Lott, con-"taining half an Acre English Measure, as also 6 acres "back of the said Town, to them and their Heirs for-"ever, clear of all Charges for 10 Years, the said "*Smith* obliges himself to pay the Kings Quit-Rent "for that Time; upon Condition, that the Possessors "of the said Lotts within 4 or 5 Years at most after "Possession, do build a wooden House 25 Feet long "and 16 wide with a brick Chimney, and after the Ex-"piration of *Ten* Years after Possession to pay the "Kings Quit-Rent. There is also a Common of 100 "Acres of Wood Land on the back of the said Town "where all the Inhabitants of the said Town are well-"come to get Timber *gratis*, and those that settle "on the 6 Acres of Land back of the Town, may keep

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"Cattle and Hogs, sufficient to maintain a Small "Family, there being many thousand Acres of Land "to graze on. And in case such a Body of People that "comes to settle on the Land according to my Pro-"posals, will bring on a Minister, I will give unto "such Minister a Town-Lott and 10 Acres of Land "back, as also Land sufficient for a Church, all of "which I confirm.

"*Given under my Hand this 18th Day of October 1737*
Thomas Smith.

The second Landgrave, Thomas Smith, died 9th May, 1738.[23] Before his death he seems to have given away a portion of the barony to his eldest son, Thomas, for in the latter's will dated 3d December, 1729, probated 15th January, 1729/30, he devises to his sister, Justinah Moore, 1,000 acres out of 3,000 acres given him by his father in the upper part of his barony on "Wineaw" river.[24] After her brother's death, Justinah Moore advertises in the Gazette that she possessed and was prepared to sell this 1,000 acres. The second Landgrave Thomas Smith survived his eldest son, Thomas, and had by a second wife a younger son also named Thomas. By his will dated 3d May, 1738, the second Landgrave made the following disposition of the remainder:

"And whereas I have laid out a Township on my "Wynyaw Barony and have advertised to sell Part of "it and to give Part of it to Strangers according to "my Printed Advertisement as also to rent out Part; "I do Authorize and Empower my Loving Wife "Mary Smith to sign such Writings that either the "Purchasers or Renters may be sure of a good Title "According to agreement made with her During her "Widowhood * * * And whereas I have reserved "for myself twenty Lotts on the front of the said "Township which runs back to the first Cross Street." he disposes of the lots viz: to "son Henry Smith" lots

[23]S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 11, p. 140.
[24]Probate Court Charleston Bk., 1671-1727, p. 228.

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16 and 46 "as appears in the Model of the said Town"; to "son Thomas Smith" lots 13 and 43; to "son George Smith" lots 10 and 40; to "son Benjamin Smith" lots 19 and 49; to "loving Wife Mary Smith" lots 22 and 52; to "Daughter Anne Waring" lots 25 and 55; to "Daughter Moore" lots 28 and 58; to "Daughter Sarah Bowen" lots 7 and 37; to "Daughter Mary Scriven" lots 4 and 34; to "Daughter Elizabeth Smith" lots 1 and 31; to "Dorothy Bassett daugh^r of my good Friend the Reverend Nathan Bassett" lot 106.

"And Whereas I have thirty one Grand Children & "Great Grand Children I give unto each a Town Lott "which amounts to thirty-one Lotts beginning at "Numb^r Three hundred and one Fronting Church "street to Number Three hundred and fifteen joyning "Broad Street and from Number three hundred and "thirty-one to three hundred forty-five on Broad Street "and three hundred Sixty one being the Corner lott of "the first Cross Street from Church Street * * * "to be drawn by Lotts. I also give unto my aforesaid "Grand children and Great Grand Children Two thou-"sand acres of Land to make each of them a small "Retireing Country Seat which Two thousand acres of "Land is to begin from the back Part of my Barony "that is near Santee River and to Run towards Winyaw "River to Joyn that land which I have by my Printed "Advertisement given away to Ministers and Poor "People and a free School Churches Meeting houses "&c * * * As to the Remainder of my Winyaw "Barony that extends to the Northward and South-"ward of the s^d Town. Item I give & bequeath unto "my Sons Henry Smith Thomas Smith George Smith "and Benjamin Smith one thousand acres each which "is to be run out in Proportion to the North & South "side of the Barony * * * Now what is still "more remaining of my Barony Land I do Empower "my Loving wife to sell to any Purchaser that will "buy it."[25]

[25]Probate Court Charleston Will Bk., 1736-1740, p. 292.

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The name of the proposed Town was Smith-Town or "Smiths-Town"[26]. The effort to create a town however failed. Whether from its more advantageous position or from its earlier start, Georgetown which lay some six or seven miles to the Westward maintained its place as the Port-Town and after the death of the second Landgrave, Thomas Smith, apparently all attempt to build up the town on the Barony ended.

The Landgrave's son George mentioned in his will died under age and unmarried[27] and his 1,000 acres of the barony devised under his father's will was by the others interested transferred to his three brothers, Henry, Thomas and Benjamin, who partitioned the 4,000 acres among them; 1,333¾ acres falling to Henry Smith who advertises in the Gazette on 18th May, 1752, for sale

> "2 or 3000 Acres of land at *Winyaw* joining Smith-
> "Town either in thousand acre tracts or 500 or as the
> "purchaser chuses."

On 25th March, 1756, Henry Smith sold his 1,333¾ acres to Elias Horry, and in the deed of conveyance it is described as bounding Southeast on "Smiths-Town."[28]

The rest of the barony (with the exception of the share of Benjamin Smith) seems to have been gradually disposed of by the children and grandchildren of the Landgrave and passed into the hands of strangers.

Out of the share going to him, Benjamin Smith, on 2nd March, 1757, sold 346 acres to Elias Horry,[29] but the remainder continued in his family for many years. From Benjamin his part of the Barony apparently passed to his eldest son, Thomas, from whom it next passed to his eldest son, Thomas John, who died in 1834, and some time after whose death the remaining part owned by him, which constituted the "Retreat" plantation, was sold away.

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[26]M. C. O. Charleston Bk. Q. Q., p. 366.

[27]Mes: Con: Offi: Charleston Bk. Q. Q., p. 368. There was an elder son by his first wife also named George who predeceased his father. The George named in the will was by the second wife and apparently born after his brother's death.

[28]Ibid.

[29]Mes: Con: Off: Charleston Bk. R. R., p. 362.

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On 28th August, 1733, Mr. Thomas Lynch had obtained a grant for 4,500 acres, lying mainly to the South of the Barony. It included however the valuable tidal rice swamps on Santee river which had been omitted from the barony grant. At the date the barony was run out the value of the tidal swamps for rice cultivation was not yet known. The lines of the new grant overlapped or interfered with the lines of the barony, and the result was litigation between Thomas Smith and Thomas Lynch. The exact result of this litigation the available remaining records do not disclose, but apparently by some settlement the title of the various purchasers from Thomas Lynch to so much of their land as was included in this "overlap" was confirmed.

Possibly by exchange, as part of the "Retreat" plantation as owned by Thomas John Smith lay to the west of the barony line and included part of a grant to Thomas Lynch.

The map of the barony published with this is from an old copy of the map made in the litigation between Thomas Smith and Thomas Lynch over the conflicting lines of the two grants.

The location of the Town called Smiths-Town apparently from the map accompanying the deed to Elias Horry from Henry Smith, fronted on Winyah Bay just west of Estherville plantation and east of the east line of the Retreat plantation, where the high land comes to the beach or water's edge, without intervening marsh or mud flats.

VII.

WISKINBOO BARONY.

The Wiskinboo Barony derived its name from the locality in which it lay, viz: at Wiskinboo or on Wiskinboo Swamp which is in what is now Berkeley County, one of the leads of Wadboo or Fairforest Swamp, between the Cooper and the Santee rivers.

It was granted under the patent as Landgrave of the first Landgrave, Thomas Smith, and was apparently the only

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Barony in South Carolina granted as such under his patent. There were other large grants of land made to the first and the second Landgrave under this patent which entitled him to four baronies of twelve thousand acres each, or forty-eight thousand acres in all. But none of these other grants were distinctively for twelve thousand acres of land in one body as a Barony. They were all for lesser and varying areas and although taken out as part of the total 48,000 acres, yet were not laid out as Baronies. There were certainly two Thomas Smiths who preceded Landgrave Thomas Smith in their advent to the Province.[1] The first was the Thomas Smith who came over with the very first fleet,[2] with Paul Smith.[3] They seem to have come over together, but their exact relationship is not stated on the record. Paul Smith died prior to June, 1672.[4] Thomas Smith appears to have been joined by James Smith, for a number of warrants for land are issued to them jointly, between 21st May, 1672 and 16th April, 1675.[5] But there is no apparent connection between this Thomas Smith and the Thomas Smith who arrived in the Province in July, 1684, with his wife Barbara, and with Thomas and George Smith, Mathew Crosse, Philip Adams, Joan Atkins, Johanah Atkins, Elizabeth Adams, Aron Atkins, Ellen and Mary Atkins, and Michael Peirce.[6]

Thomas and George Smith were evidently his sons. Thomas, subsequently the second Landgrave, and George, subsequently Dr. George Smith. For no reason apparent save the identity of name, the Landgrave has been supposed to be the same with the first Thomas Smith who came over in 1670, and it has been stated that James Smith was his brother who later established himself in Boston and founded a family of Smiths there.

The record in South Carolina would not seem to indicate that the Thomas Smith who arrived in 1670 in the first fleet with Paul Smith was the same as the Thomas Smith

[1]Printed Warrant Bk., pp. 4, 95.
[2]Ibid.
[3]Collections Historical Society of S. C., vol. 5, p. 134.
[4]Printed Warrant Bk. p. 17.
[5]Ibid, pp. 9, 16, 96.
[6]Printed Warrant Bk., 1680-1692, p. 166.

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who arrived in 1684 and was subsequently created a Landgrave and was Governor of the Province. Under the offer of the Lords Proprietors to induce and encourage the settlement of the Province, each intending settler was entitled on landing to a grant of so many acres for himself and to so many acres additional for each person (including servants) he brought with him. The Thomas Smith who arrived in 1670 received on 12th April, 1675, a warrant for 150 acres to which he was entitled for his personal arrival in the first fleet as an intending settler.[7] On 12th April, 1675, Thomas Smith and James Smith received a warrant for 550 acres, to which they were entitled for servants brought over by Thomas Smith in the first fleet in 1670.[8] On 20th January, 1684-5, the Thomas Smith who arrived in 1684 received a warrant for 650 acres, which included the acres to which he was entitled for his personal arrival in 1684, as an intending settler.[9] It does not seem plausible that the same Thomas Smith should have received twice over the bonus in acres given to an intending settler for his personal arrival, and until some other connection is shown it must be assumed that these two Thomas Smiths were different persons.

It has been stated that Landgrave Thomas Smith was the son of Cassique John Smith. Not only is there nothing on the record to support this surmise, but there is an entire absence of anything on the record to indicate any sort of connection with Cassique John Smith, who appears to have died without any children.

Landgrave Thomas Smith appears to have been a "Chirurgeon," inferred from the clause in his will which bequeaths to his son George "all my instruments that belong "to chirurgevy and one-half of all my medicines * * * "alsoe my large brass mortar and pestle."[10]

His wife Barbara died sometime prior to March, 1687 (1688 new style) for on 22nd March 1687/8 he was in the presence of Bernard Schenckingh, Esq., high Sheriffe of

[7]Printed Warrant Book, 1677-1679, p. 95.
[8]Ibid, p. 96.
[9]Printed Warrant Book, 1680-1692, p. 166.
[10]Probate Court Charleston Bk., 1671-1727, p. 33.

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Berkeley County. William Smith, Thomas Smith, Junior, James Barbott, gentleman, and divers others, including Anna Cornelia Van Myddagh married by the Rev. William Dunlop to "Sabina de Vignon Dowager Van Wernhaut."[11]

She was the widow of Mr John d'Arsens, Seignieur de Wernhaut (often erroneously referred to as "Lord" Wernhaut) who was apparently a Dutch or Flemish gentleman of some means. He arrived in the Province sometime in 1686, for on 29th Septr 1686 the Proprietors directed that as he was the first of his nation to settle in the Province he should have measured out to him such a quantity of land as he might desire, not exceeding 12,000 acres,[12] and on 29th Oct^r, 1686, a warrant was issued by the Proprietors for the grant to "Mons. John d'Arsens, Seigneur of Wernhaut" of 12,000 acres.[13] Thomas Smith having married the widow made application that the 12,000 acres be transferred to him, and there being apparently no children of the Wernhaut marriage, the Proprietors on 9th Dec^r, 1689, granted his request and directed that the 12,000 should be granted to Smith.[14]

Smith does not appear before this marriage to have acquired much landed property beyond the 650 acres at his arrival, but on the 10th Nov^r, 1688, a warrant was issued to him for "that poynt of land in Charles Towne wch is "comonly called and knowne by the name of the Oyster poynt,"[15] and on 16th Dec^r, 1688, a grant was issued to him for 6 acres being the "poynt."[16]

The new wife did not long survive the marriage. She died in December, 1689, and was buried from "the house formerly belonging to the aforesaid John van Arsein, Lord Wernhoudt" according to a certificate duly made by the "Hon'ble Collonell Andrew Percivall Lieut: Coll: Robert "Quary Chief Judge of the Court of Pleas Ralph Izard and

[11]S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 6, p. 179.
[12]Transactions Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, p. 117.
[13]Calendar of State Papers America and West Indies, vol. 1685-1688, p. 270.
[14]Transactions Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, p. 123.
[15]Printed Warrant Bk., 1680-1692, p. 20.
[16]Off: Sec: State Grant Bk. 38, p. 74.

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"James Moore Esq ^{re}" who were by Thomas Smith requested to attend the funeral.[17]

She does not appear to have left any children by either d'Arsens or Smith.

It is not known where was the house referred to. It may have been the brick house on the Back river or Medway plantation or the house devised by Landgrave Smith to his son George as "all my brick house in Charles Town con-"taining four roomes one above another with convenient "passage to and from it."

On 6th Oct., 1690, a commission was made out by the Proprietors to Thomas Smith "one of the Cassiques of "Carolina" appointing him Governor of the Province,[18] but he seems never to have acted under this Commission, as Sothell was then in possession of the post. On 13th May, 1691, he was one of the grand council of the Province, and on 19th April, 1692, was appointed deputy for Thomas Amy, one of the Proprietors. On 12th April, 1693, he was commissioned as Sheriff for Berkeley County, with instructions that the power given to the Governor (Col. Philip Ludwell) to remove a sheriff should not apply to him.[19] On 29th November, 1693, he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province.[20] He died in November, 1694, in the 46th year of his age and was buried on his Medway plantation, on Back river, where his tombstone still exists.

Archdale describes him as "a wise sober and moderate "and well living Man" and the Proprietors writing to Govr Archdale on 10th Jan^{y}, 1695, say: "We forward copies "of letters written by Colonel Smith not long before his "death, that you may enjoy with us his satisfactory account "of the growing condition of the province and of the peace "and union to which he had brought it. He appears to us "to have been a man not only of great parts, integrity and "honesty but of a generous temper and a nobleness of

[17]Off: Hist. Com^{n}. Bk., 1672-1692, p. ——
[18]Transactions Historical Society, vol. 1, p. 124.
[19]Transactions Historical Society S. C., vol. 1, p. 131.
[20]Ibid, p. 134.

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"spirit as to the public good as is scarcely to be met withal "in this age."[20½]

On the 13th May, 1691, he was created a Landgrave by a patent of that date which entitled him to grants of land to the aggregate of four baronies or 48,000 acres, but he seems during his lifetime to have taken out grants for but a comparatively small amount. His total grants outside of the "oyster point" and some six other lots in Charles Town appear on the record to have been 2,850 acres on Medway or Back river, 500 acres on Ashley river and 350 acres elsewhere in Berkeley County. He had in Charles Town a house of some size for on 20th Sept^r, 1692, the Commons House of Assembly met there.[21]

The initiation of the cultivation of rice in South Carolina has been attributed to him, but upon no contemporary testimony, and the cultivation of rice in the province seems to have preceded by years his alleged introduction of it.[22] The "gloss" or statement of "first rice patch" as marked on Landgrave Smith's lot in Charles Town in the copy of Crisps map of Charles Town, published with Ramsay's history of South Carolina, has been established to be a later interpolation. No such statement is on the original map.

By his will, dated 26th June, 1692, the first Landgrave devised all his lands (but does not mention his Landgraveship) to his eldest son, Thomas, about that time styled "Capt." Thomas Smith, and who was a member of the Commons House in 1694. By a codicil to his will, dated 15th July, 1693, the Landgrave bequeathed and assigned to Landgrave Joseph Blake his patent as Landgrave with all the baronies and rights thereto appertaining.[23]

This, made at that date, is a little singular, as by the Fundamental Constitution the dignity conferred by a patent as Landgrave was intended to descend to the eldest son and continue in the male line, and was incapable of alienation after 1701. It was possibly intended as a temporary

[20½]Cal: St: Papers Am: & West Ind: Vol. 1693-1696, p. 425.
[21]Printed Council Journal for 1692, p. ———
[22]Sunday News for 9th Decr., 1900.
[23]Probate Court Charleston Will Bk., 1671-1727, p. 33.

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transfer as security for debt. At any rate we afterwards find the second Landgrave procuring grants of land to be credited to the 48,000 acres to which this patent entitled him.[24]

The second Landgrave procured large grants of land in varying amounts under his patent, and on 20th Sept^r, 1716, procured a warrant under which there was laid out to him a barony of 12,000 acres in one body. This was the only grant of a barony granted distinctively as such in South Carolina for 12,000 acres under Landgrave Thomas Smith's patent as Landgrave, dated 13th May, 1691.

It was laid out near Wiskinboo Swamp in Berkeley County. The grant was dated 8th June, 1717.[24½] In his description of the boundaries of the barony in his memorial, dated 23rd May, 1733, the second Landgrave describes it as bounding on M^r. Gough and company's Barony, also on M^r. John Allston's land, M^rs. Ann Harrison, M^r. William Waties, M^r. Creaque, M^r. Henry Tazeyell and Elias Ball. Out of this barony at that date, viz., 23rd May, 1733, he states he had only 3,000 acres left, the rest having been sold or given away.

The barony referred to as M^r. Gough and Company's was the Cypress Barony described in the number of this Magazine for January, 1911.

Wiskinboo Swamp is one of the branches of Fair Forest Swamp, which is a head of Wadboo creek and traverses part of Wadboo Barony. The Wiskinboo Barony therefore lay probably west or northwest of the Cypress Barony and east or northeast of the Wadboo Barony and on the waters of Wiskinboo Swamp.

There is on record a deed of gift from Landgrave Thomas Smith to his son George Smith, J^r., dated 1st Sept^r, 1718, for 1,000 acres, which according to the plat is "per Watboo Barony" and lies between lands of Capt. Ed^wd Hyrne and of Capt. Warrien (Waring). Both Edward Hyrne and Benjamin Waring were sons-in-law of the second Landgrave, and the author of "The Olden Time of Carolina." p. 66, states that on 1st Dec^r, 1724, "Col. Edward

[24]Off: Hist. Com^n. Bk., 1714-1717, p. 79.
[24½]Ibid.

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Hyrne and Barbary his wife" received a conveyance of 584 acres near the head of a branch of Cooper river, known by the name of Watboo branch and being part of a Landgraveship formerly granted to Landgrave Thomas Smith, and that Benjamin Waring and Anne his wife had also part of that Barony.

In his will, dated 3rd May, 1738[26] the second Landgrave makes the following reference to the Barony:

> "I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary "Scriven one thousand acres of Pine Land Joyning on "Whiskimbo and a thousand acres joyning that to my "daughter Elizabeth Smith."

The writer of this article has never been able to find any map of the Barony nor any deeds or maps of parts of it, which by collection together might indicate the lines and location of the Barony, and can only give its general location as above.

As a distinctive "Barony" its duration was very short.

The second Landgrave to whom the grant of the Barony was issued seems to have arrived in the Province with his father in July, 1684. He died 9th May, 1738, and was buried at his plantation at Goose Creek.[28] He had a large number of children and has left innumerable descendants. He was twice married. The name of his first wife the writer of this article has never been able to satisfactorily determine. It was certainly not Sarah Blake, daughter of Col. Joseph Blake, as stated by Landgrave Smith's descendant the "Octogenarian Lady"[27] (Mrs. Poyas), for the simple reason that there was no such person. Col. Blake (who was also a Landgrave and Proprietor and twice Governor of the Province) had one daughter, but her name was Rebecca, she was born in 1699; too young to have been the mother of the second Landgrave's children, born, as stated by Mrs. Poyas, Thomas in 1691, George in 1693, Anne in 1695, Barbara in 1697, Sabina in 1699, etc.

[26]Probate Court Charleston Bk., 1736-1740, p. 292.
[28]S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 12, p. 140.
[27]Olden Time of Carolina, p. 62.

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Besides she married in 1717 George Smith the second son of the second Landgrave Smith.[28] There was no Sarah Blake to whom Thomas Smith could be married. For his second wife he married in 1713, Mary Hyrne.

At the time of his death he was a very large landed proprietor, retained his title of Landgrave to the last, and was still the owner of the Winyah Barony (purchased by him from Landgrave Robert Daniell) intact, altho' he had disposed of the greater part of the Wiskinboo Barony.

Many of the facts concerning the two Landgraves Thomas Smith, stated in this article are at variance with the statements of the Octogenarian Lady, whose account has been generally accepted and followed, as well as with those contained in a genealogical publication entitled "Some account of the Smiths of Exeter and their descendants, by one of them" (Arthur M. Smith) printed for private circulation, Exeter, 1896, which contains a chapter on Landgrave Thomas Smith of South Carolina and his descendants.

The writer can only say that for what he has stated he has endeavoured to rely only on record contemporaneous evidence; while for a period in time so remote, M^rs^. Poyas (having no sufficient access to the records) was naturally repeating in many instances that which came to her by that most fallacious channel for the transmission of facts, family tradition, and her account has been hitherto generally accepted and followed.

[28]S. C. Hist. and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 1, p. 157.

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REGISTER OF ST. ANDREWS PARISH, BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

1719-1774.

Copied and Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER.

(Continued from the October Number)

CHRISTNINGS P^{r}. THE REV^{d}. M^{r}. GUY.

Mary-Anne ye Daught^{r}. of Emanuel Smith bap^{d}. Decr. y^{e}. 27. 1721.

Francis the Son of Stephen & Alice Todd
Joseph the Son of Ibid
Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Ibid
} bap^{d}. Decr. ye 29. 1721

Elizabeth the Daught^{r}. of John & Eliz: Tankard bap^{d}. Decr. y^{e}. 29, 1721

Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Edward & Abigale White bap^{d}. Decr. y^{e}. 29, 1721

Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Martha Gibbon bap^{d}. Decr. y^{e}. 29. 1721.

Moses the Son of ——— Butler bap^{d}. Jany. y^{e}. 7—1721/22

John the Son of Tho: & Reb: Holman bap^{d}. Jany. y^{e}. 19. 1721/22

Lois-Frances the Daught^{r}. of ——— Galloway bap^{d}. March y^{e}. 4. 1721/22

Jane y^{e}. Daughter of Tho & Jane Headon bap^{d} March y^{e}. 4. 1721/22

Elizabeth y^{e} Daught^{r}. of Isaac & *Fran^{e}. Stewart bap^{d}. March y^{e}. 9. 1721/22.

Francis the Son of Tho: & Eliz: Rose bap^{d}. March y^{e}. 23. 1721/22

Mary y^{e}. Daughter of W^{m}. & Mary Cattell &
Benjamin=Godfrey y^{e}. Son of ibid bap^{d}.
} April y^{e}. 2, 1722

Christopher y^{e}. Son of W^{m}. & Rebecca Guy bap^{d}. April y^{e}. 4. 1722.

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*Franc^{e}. erased.

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W^{m}. the Son of W^{m}. & Mary Miles bap^{d}. April y^{e}. 4. 1722.
Margaret the Daught^{r}. of Tho. & Mary Miles April y^{e}. 4. 1722.
Anne y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of John & Mary Bull bap^{d}. April y^{e}. 24. 1722.
Benjamin the Son of W^{m}. & Anne Parrott bap^{d}. May y^{e}. 6. 1722.
Joseph=Elicot y^{e}. Son of Rowland & ——— Storey bap^{d}. June y^{e}. 10. 1722.
Sarah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Edwd. & Bridgett Brailsford bap^{d}. July y^{e}. 6. 1722.
Hannah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Joseph & Leah Clair Bap^{d}. July y^{e}. 22, 1722.
Jonathan y^{e}. Son of Edwd. & Abigale White bap^{d}. p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Hesketh
Edward the Son of Ed^{wd}. & Mary Butler &
Joseph the Son of Joseph & Sarah Steant
July y^{e}. 26. 1722.
Thomas the Son of — — Siminett bap^{d}. Augt. y^{e}. 5. 1722
Benjamin ye Son of Benj. & Eliz: Perrey Bap^{d}. Augt. y^{e}. 12. 1722.
Joseph Stent an adult bap^{d}. Sept. y^{e}. 2. 1722.
Anne y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. & Mary Chapman bap^{d}. Septr. 2. 1722.
Richard the Son of Rich^{d} & Sarah Woodward bap^{d}. Sepr. 2. 1722.
Charles y^{e}. Son of Charles & Eliz: Brewer bap^{d}. Sept. y^{e}. 22. 1722
John y^{e}. Son of Rich^{d}. & Susannah Godfrey bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 7, 1722
Peter y^{e}. Son of W^{m}. & Mary Cattell bap^{d}. Octr. y^{e}. 13. 1722.

Thomas the Son of John & Eliz: Woodward
Charles the Son of Charles & Mary Armstrong
Mary the Daught^{r}. of Charles & Mary Armstrong
Mary the Daught^{r}. of Edwd. & Elizabeth Wormsley
Hannah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Tho: & Jane Headon
W^{m}. Eyres the Son of Tho: & Abigail Lancaster
Elizabeth the Daughter of Stephen & Jane Russell
} bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 21. 1722.

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MARRIAGES P^{r}. THE REV^{d}. M^{r}. GUY.

Francis Stokes & Sarah Popwell mard. March y^{e}. 8. 1721/22.
Thomas Williams & Mary Wade mard. May y^{e}. 4. 1722.
Henry Parsons & Martha Vincent mard May 29, 1722.
David M^{c}quin & Catherine Samways mard June 11. 1722
Francis Ladson & Sarah Clark mard Augt. y^{e}. 7. 1722.
W^{m}. Kenneday & Elizabeth Turner mard Augt. 7. 1722.
W^{m}. Spencer & Sarah Hill mard Novr. y^{e}. 20. 1722.
Thomas Croskeys & Eliz: Gantlett mard Novr. y^{e}. 29, 1722.
Samuel Fairead [?] & Mary Ayre mar^{d}. p^{r}. Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Garden March y^{e}. 3. 1722/23.
Tho: Elliott & Isabella West mard. April y^{e}. 18. 1723
George Boddington & Willoughby Wells mard May y^{e}. 16. 1723.
Andrew Deveaux & Hannah Girerdeau mard June y^{e}. 18. 1723.
George Pope & Sarah Humphreys mard June y^{e}. 19. 1723.
James Canty & Eliz: Stevens mard July y^{e}. 24. 1723.
Robt. Kendal & Eliz: Creek mard July y^{e}. 24. 1723.
Arthur Middleton & Sarah Morton mard. Augt. y^{e}. 3^{d}. 1723.
Robt. Mackewn & Susannah Hackett mard Augt. y^{e}. 3. 1723.
Robt. Yonge & Hannah Eve mard Augt y^{e}. 15. 1723.
Abramh Neale & Catherine Atkins mard. Sep^{t}. y^{e}. 2. 1723.
W^{m}. Elliott Senr. & Hester Butler Senr. mard. Sept. y^{e}. 19. 1723.
Tho: Hext & Judith=Ester Torquet mard Sept. y^{e}. 26, 1723,
Rich^{d}. Timmons & Mary Stanyarne mard Oct. y^{e}. 6, 1723.
Tho: Bartlett & Elizabeth Lewis mard Novr. y^{e}. 13. 1723.
Edwd. Perry & Rosamond Miles mard Decr. y^{e}. 11. 1723.
Joseph Barnart & Eliz: Styring mard. Decr. y^{e}. 15, 1723.
Rich^{d}. Baker & Mary Bohun mard. Decr. y^{e}. 19. 1723.
John Smith of Charlestown & Margaret Williamson mar^{d}. Jany y^{e}. 23 1723/4.

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Joseph Elliot & Mary Chapman mard Jany y^{e}. 23. 1723/4.
Isaac Emanuel & Priscilla Jones mard Febry y^{e}. 6. 1723/4.
John Freeman & Eliz: Arnold mard. Febry y^{e}. 27. 1723/4.
W^{m}. Simmons & Anne Tanner mard. March y^{e}. 21. 1723/4.
Joseph Turner & Tabitha Nichols mard y^{e}. 26. March 1724.
W^{m}. Emms & Anne Skipper mard y^{e}. 26. April 1724.
W^{m}. Atkinson & Hannah Adams mard Augt. y^{e}. 6. 1724.
Peter Perry & Eliz: Holman mard Augt. y^{e}. 13. 1724
Henry Wood & Anne Grady mard Augt. y^{e}. 18. 1724
Joseph Elliot & Edith Whitmarsh mard. Sep^{tr}. y^{ee}. 2. 1724
John Hewson & Dorothy Stocks mard Sepr. 22^{d}. 1724
John Delonay & Mary Tucker Spinster mard Novr. y^{e}. 26 1724.
Saml. Williams & Leda Andru of S^{t}. Betheole.^{ms} mard Dec^{m} ye 23 1724.
Thomas far & amarichah Ellett mard Jan y^{e}. 21. 1724/5.
Abram Morsheo & Elesabeth Clay mard Octo y^{e}. 13. 1725
Charles Wallis & Mary Armsetrong mard Jan: y^{e}. 12. 1725/6.
Bengemen Childs & hanna Ellett mard. Jan. y^{e}. 13, 1725/6.
Robord Ellett & Elizabeth harford [?] mar^{d}. Jan. y^{e}. 25. 1725/6
Thomas Holeman & Leah Clare mar^{d}. feb y^{e}. 1. 1725/6
Thomas Rose & Elesebeth Coppin mar^{d}. March y^{e}. 6, 1725/6
Miles Reuers & Mary Warde mard. Mar. ye 15. 1725/6
Benjamin Atwell & Mary Knight of Jam^{e}. Isl^{d}. mard Dec^{r}: 23. 1724/5 [sic]
Charles Wallace & Mary Armstrong wid: mard Jany 12. 1725/6
Peter Hoskins & Rebecca Boswood mard April 14, 1726
Benjamin Godfrey als Garnie^{r}. & Martha Williams mard June y^{e}. 9. 1726
Thomas Drummond & Mary Clogy Spinst^{r}. mard July y^{e}. 25. 1726.
John Dart & Hannah Livingston Widdow mard Augt. 19, 1726

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William Bellinger Widdow^{r}. & Mary Dunavan Spinst^{r}. marrd Octob^{r}. 14. 1726

William Fuller Junr. & Martha Whitmarsh Spins^{r}=mard. p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Dyson Chaplin of Fort S^{t}. George. Jan^{y}: 11: 1726/7

Joseph Williams & Eliz: Stanting mard March 9. 1726/7

John Rivers & Martha Smallwood mard. April 27. 1727

John Gwin & Mary Ramsay mard May 17, 1727.

Thomas Witter & Elizabeth Hearn mard June 19. 1727.

David M^{c}.quin & Martha Bodet mard July 9th. 1727.

Rice Edwards & Jael Deer mard July 9th. 1727.

Daniel Cartwright & Sarah Butler mard Septr. 7th. 1727.

Samuel Rivers & Eizabeth Tankard mar^{d}. p^{r}. M^{r}. Dyson May 9th. 1727.

Joseph Mackintosh & Mary Perryman wid: mard. Oct^{r}: 5. 1727

W^{m}. Holman & Ruth Bodet mard Novr. 14, 1727.

Aylift Weedon & Johanna Johnson widd. 3 times pub^{d}. mard Decr. 8th. 1727.

George Mugford & Mary Dickens, 3 times publish^{d}. mard. Decr. 21. 1727.

John Edmundson & Mary Smith Spinster mard Jany 14, 1727/8.

W^{m}. Carr & Mary Ayres widdow mard Jany y^{e}. 24, 1727/8.

John Anger & Hannah Perry mard March the 20. 1727/8

John Cattell & Sarah Hall Spinster mard April 24. 1728

John Heydon & Mary Pastong (a Molattoe belonging to Coll: W^{m}. Bull) being 3 L^{ds}. Days publish'd) mard April 26. 1728.

John Williams & Mary Rivers Widd: mard May 14. 1728

W^{m}. Emms of S^{t}. Pauls & Eliz: Elliott widd: mard. June 27. 1728.

John Russ & Mary Wood Spinster mard. July 12. 1728.

Thos. Brown & Anne Harris Spinster mard. July 14, 1728.

Henry Perrineau & Elizabeth Hall Spinster mard. July 30th. 1728.

John Daniel & Martha Wells Spinst^{r}. mard. Septr. 12. 1728.

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W^{m}. Newball & Rebecca Butler wid: mard. Octob^{r}. 30. 1728.

Saml. Bowman & Sarah Ladson Spins^{r}. mard Decr. 19. 1728.

James Manning & Sarah Folkinham (3 Ld^{s} D. pub^{d}.) mard Decr. 29. 1728.

John Farr & Constance Reynolds of S^{t}. Pauls mard Jany 30. 1728/9.

Saml. Urwin & Catherine Neal Widdow mard Febry 29th [?] 1728/9.

Zachariah Story & Mary Ellis of James's Isl^{d}. mard March 10. 1729.

Rich^{d}. Wright & Elizabeth Woodward mard. March 20. 1729.

——[torn] & Mary two free negroes 3 times pub. were mard April 13 1729.

CHRISTNINGS P^{r}. REV^{d}. M^{r}. GUY.

Anne=Booth y^{e}. Daughter of Richard & Mary Fuller Bap^{d}. Jany. y^{e}. 25. 1722/23

Nathaniel y^{e} Son of D^{r}. Duncan bap^{d}. Feb^{ry}. y^{e}. 4 1722/23

Ann y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of James & Ann Palmer bap^{d}. Feb^{ry}. y^{e}. 16. 1722/23.

Andrew y^{e}. Son of Peter & Cath: Cattell bap^{d}. March y^{e}. 17. 1722/23.

Elizabeth y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Joseph & Eliz: Heap bap^{d}. March y^{e}. 22. 1722/23.

John & Mary an adult negro man & negro woman bap^{d}. April y^{e}. 12. 1723. both belonging to M^{r}. John Godfrey.

Mary the Daughter of W^{m}. & Deborah Webb bap^{d}. May 16. 1723.

Anna y^{e}. Daugt^{r}. of Mary Thomas bap^{d}.
W^{m}. the Son of Philip & Mary Evans
James the Son of Robt. & Anne Ladson
Margaret y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. & Martha Ladson
} bap^{d}. May y^{e}. 19 1723.

Sarah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Robt. & Johanna-Drayton Johnson bap^{d}. May 26 1723.

Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of John & Mary Gibbs bap^{d}. July y^{e}. 14. 1723.

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Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Charles & Eliz: Hill bap^{d}. Augt. y^{e}. 5. 1723.

Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Benjamin & ——— Godfrey als Garn^{r}. bap^{d}. Augt. 5, 1723.

W^{m}. y^{e}. Son of W^{m}. & Allice Gibbs bap^{d}. Augt. y^{e}. 30, 1723.

Tho: y^{e}. Son of Tho: & Mary Mells bap^{d}. Sept. 15 1723.

John y^{e}. Son of & Elizabeth y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of } John & Eliz: Mells bap^{d}. Sept. 15. 1723.

Tho: y^{e}. Son of W^{m}. & Mary Miles bap^{d}. Novr. y^{e}. 10. 1723

Anne y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Arthur & Martha Hall bap^{d}. Novr. y^{e}. 22: 1723.

Sarah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. & ——— Allen bap^{d}. Novr. y^{e}. 22 1723.

Eliz: y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of James & Eliz: Samways bap^{d}. Decr. y^{e}. 8. 1723.

Mary-Henrietta y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. & Mary Bull bap^{d}. Decr. y^{e}. 29. 1723.

Mary-Lucy y^{e}. Daugh^{t}. of Burnaby & Lucy Bull bap^{d}. Dec^{r}: 29. 1723.

Susannah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Edwd. & Mary Rawlins bap^{d}. May y^{e}. 13. 1724.

Henry Wood an Adult bap^{d}. June y^{e}. 21. 1724.

Benjamin the Son of Benj: & ——— Godfrey als. Garn^{r}. bap^{d}. Augt. 3, 1724.

Sarah y^{e}. Daughter of John & Eliz: Tankard & Mary y^{e}. Daughter of Joseph & Eliz: Dill } bap^{d}. Augt. 30 1724.

Benjamin the Son of Rich^{d}. & Susanna Godfrey bap^{d}. Sept. y^{e}. 20. 1724.

Sarah y^{e}. Daught. of Francis & Sarah Ladson & Rachel-Ladson y^{e}. Daught. of Benj: & Eliz: Perry } bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. y^{e}. 27, 1724

Hannah y^{e}. wife of Tho: Booth bap^{d}. October y^{e}. 2. 1724

Mary y^{e}. Daughter of Henry & Eliz: Wood an Adult bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2 1724

John y^{e}. Son of Isaac & Frances Stewart bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724.

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W^{m}. the Son of Robert & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724

Benjamin the Son of Robert & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724.

Sarah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Robt. & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724.

Susannah Daught^{r}. of Robt. & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724.

Elizabeth y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Tho: & Hannah Booth bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724.

Anne y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Joseph & Mary Barton bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724.

John y^{e}. Son of Joseph & Mary Barton bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1724

Rebecca y^{e}. Daughter of Robt. & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. Oc^{t}. y^{e}. 16 1724

Stephen the Son of Robt. & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 16. 1724

John y^{e}. Son of John & Eliz: Lupton bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 16: 1724

Lucretia y^{e}. Daughter of John & Eliz: Lupton bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 16. 1724.

Anne y^{e}. Daughter of John & Eliza: Lupton bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 16. 1724

Hannah y^{e}. Daughter of John & Eliza: Lupton bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 16: 1724

John y^{e}. Son David & Catherine M^{c}quin bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}: 18. 1724.

Peter Wood an Adult bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 25. 1724

Jacob y^{e}. Son of Jacob & Eliz: Ladson Bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 25. 1724.

Charles y^{e}. Son of W^{m}. & Mary Cattel bap^{d}. December y^{e}. 26. 1724.

Pirscilla y^{e}. Daughter of Isaac & Pirscilla Emanuel bap^{d}. Jan ye 14 1724/5.

Mathew y^{e}. Son of Mathew & Mary Smallwood bap^{d}. Jan. y^{e}. 24. 1724/5.

Anne y^{e}. Daughter of Mathew & Mary Smallwood. bap^{d}. Jan y^{e}. 24. 1724/5

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Mary y^{e}. Daughter of Thos. & Abigal Langester bap^{d}. Jan. ye 31, 1724/5.

Edward y^{e}. Son of Edward & Rosemond Peary bap^{d}. feb. y^{e}. 21. 1724/5.

Joseph y^{e}. Son of Joseph & Elizabeth Dell bap^{d}. feb. y^{e}. 28. 1724/5.

George y^{e}. Son of W^{m}. & Mary Chapman bap^{d}. feb. y^{e}. 28. 1724/5.

Charles y^{e}. Son of Willm. & Rebeckah Guy bap^{d}. March 2. 1724/5.

Mary Anne y^{e}. daugh^{r} of Jeremiah & belinda Burrows bap^{d}. Mar. y^{e}. 7. 1724/5.

Mary ye Wife of John Williams bap^{d}. Mar. 18. 1724/5.

John y^{e}. Son of John & Mary Williams bap^{d}. Mar. y^{e}. 18. 1724/5.

Thomas Son of Thomas & Jane haydon bap^{d}. Mar y^{e}. 21. 1724/5.

Elis. y^{e}. daught^{r}. of Rich^{d}. & Mary Beaker bap^{d}. May y^{e}. 23. 1725.

Martha y^{e}. daught^{r} of W^{m}. & Martha Ladson bap^{d}. Aug y^{e}. 29. 1725.

Elizabeth y^{e}. daugh^{r}. of Isaac & Sarah Battoon bap^{d}. Sep^{tr}. y^{e}. 5. 1725

Debbora y^{e}. daught^{r}. of W^{m}. debbero Webb bap^{d}. Octo y^{e}. 24. 1725.

hanah rebeckah ye dartr of Joseph & Elese^{bh} heape, bap^{d}. Oct. y^{e}. 24, 1725.

Mary y^{e}. Wife of Mathew Smallwood bap^{d}. Octo ye 31. 1725.

Anne y^{e}. daugh^{r} of henary & anne Wood Bap^{d}. Novem. y^{e}. 28. 1725.

Benj: & Eliz: Son & Daugh^{r}. of W^{m}. & Mary Cattell bap^{d}. Febry. 8. 1725/6

Jeremiah y^{e}. Son of W^{m}. & Mary Miles Bap^{d}. feb. y^{e}. 13 1725/6

Peter ye Son of Peter & Cath^{n}: Cattell Bap^{d}. Mar. ye 11. 1725/6.

Jeudith ye daugh^{r}. of Joseph & Martha hull
Elesebeth ye daugh^{r} of Joseph & Martha hull
} Bap^{d}. April 1 1726.

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Elesebeth ye daught^{r} of philop & Mary Euens Bap^{d}. Aprl ye 1 1726

Eles^{b}. y^{e}. daugh^{r} of Wm & Anne Branford Bap^{d}. April ye 1 1726.

Margret ye daugh^{r} of Thomas & ——— Whaly Bap^{d}. y^{e}. April 3 1726.

Anne ye daugh^{r}. of James & Elesebeth Samwis [Samways?] Bap^{d}. Aprl ye 10. 1726.

W^{m}. y^{ee} Son of W^{m}. & Debearo Weeb Bap^{d}. April ye 11 1726.

Sary Mary ye Daugh^{r}. of Isaac & priscilla Emanuel Bap^{d}. April ye 11. 1726.

James ye Con of David & Catarne Macquin bap^{d}. Apr^{l}. y^{e}. 17. 1726.

Robt. the Son of Charles & Eliz: Hill bap^{d}. April 17. 1726.

Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Robt & Anne Ladson bap^{d}. April y^{e}. 30. 1726

Sarah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Peter & Eliz: Perry bap^{d}. May y^{e}. 15. 1726.

Anne the wife of Roger Saunders (formerly Jon: Fitch) bap^{d}. May 15 1726.

Thomas the Son of Jon: & Anne Fitch bap^{d}. May 15. 1726

Stephen the Son of Jon: & Anne Fitch bap^{d}. May 15. 1726.

Susannah y^{e}. Daught of Joseph & Constant Fitch bap^{d}. May 15. 1726.

Mary y^{e}. Daugh^{r}. of Joseph & Eliz: Barnart bap^{d}. May 15. 1726.

FUNERALS P^{r} Y^{e} REV^{d}. M^{r}. GUY.

Capt. Rich^{d}. Godfrey bur'd October 27. 1725

James Samuaes Beurd January ye 13 1725/26

Cattarn y^{e}. wife of David Macquen Beur^{d}. Jan ye 13. 1725/6.

Anne ye Daught^{r}. of Rob^{d}. Jones Beu^{d}. Jan. ye 14. 1725/6

Charles Armstrong Beurd Aug. ye 26 1725 [sic]

M^{r}. La^{r}. ponge [?] a Young Gentleman belonging to the Scarborough man of war beu^{d}: feb: ye 4. 1725/6.

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Mary y^{e}. daught^{r}: of W^{m}. & Deborah Webb beur. March ye 16 1725/6.
Benj: & Elizabeth Son & Daug^{r}. of W^{m}. & Mary Cattell burd. Feb^{ry}: 10 1725/6.
Charles Jones Senr. burd. Sepr. 14 1726.
Miles Rivers burd. February 15. 1726/7.
Joseph Hull burd February 15, 1726/7
Joseph the Son of Joseph & Eliz: Heap burd Febry 21, 1726/7.
Thomas Gibson burd March ye 2^{d}. 1726/7.
Samuel Jones burd March 7th. 1726/7.
Robt. the Son of Charles & Eliz: Hill burd. May 16. 1727.
Susannah Fitch burd July 11. 1727
Leah the wife of Thomas Holman bur'd October 23, 1727.
W^{m}. the Son of John & Mary Heydon (Servt. of Coll. W^{m}. Bull) bur'd May 20, 1728.
Anne the Daughter of Th^{s}. & Jane Heydon burd. May 27, 1728.
Catherine the Daughter of Arthur & Martha Hall bur'd June 26, 1728.
George the Son of Thomas & Elizabeth Rose burd June 26, 1728.
William Townelly Clark to the Honble. the Govr. & Council &c burd July 29. 1728
One Crofts, An apprentice of Mr. Wells (bound out by Coll: Bull) burd Sept. 8, 1728.
M^{rs}. Ludlam of Goosecreek burd Septr 29 1728
The Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Ludlam Rect^{r}. of S^{t}. James Goosecreek burd Oct. 12th 1728
John the Son of Benjn. & Marg^{t}. Godfrey burd. Sept. 30. 1728.
Deborah the Daughter of W^{m}. & Deborah Webb burd. Octo^{r}: 25. 1728.
Jane the daughter of W^{m}. & Rebecca Guy bur'd Novr. 17. 1728
Old M^{r}. Ferguson bur'd. Dec. 11, 1728
Martha wife of David M^{c}:quin bur'd. Decr. 25 1728.
Anne* daught^{r}. of M^{rs}. Smith of Goosecreek bur'd Dec. 27, 1728.

*Justina erased and Anne written over.

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Mary daughter of Hannah Conyers bur'd January 16. 1728/9.
Mary the wife of W^{m}. Cattell bur'd Janry 24. 1728/9.
Mary the wife of Th^{s}. Pritchard burd. Febry 17 1728/9
Peter Cattell Senr. bur'd Febry 21, 1728/9
Edwd. the Son of W^{m}. Cattell bur'd April 25, 1729.
———the Son of Rich^{d}. Capers of Stono burd May the 1st. 1729
Mary the wife of W^{m}. Carr on James Island bur'd May 16. 1729
Elizabeth the daughter of W^{m}. & Martha Fuller Junr. Bur'd June 1, 1729
———the Daughter of Justina Moore of Goose Creek widd. bur'd June 6, 1729
Mrs. Ayres widdow on James's Isl^{d}. bur'd Augt. 23^{d}. 1729
George Lee Servt. of Francis Yonge Esq. burd the 5th. Septr. 1729
W^{m}. the Son of W^{m}. & Ruth Holman burd Septr. 28—1729
Thos. the Son of Edm^{d}. & Eliz: Bellinger bur'd Sept. 29 1729.
One M^{r}. Howard on Jam^{s}. Isl^{d}. burd Oct 4th. 1729.
Katherine Vincent Sp^{r}. Buried Octo^{br}. y^{e}. 22^{d}. 1729 in S^{t}. Pauls Parish.
Godfrey the son of Charles & Eliz: Hill bur'd Nov. 20. 1729.
Thos. the son of Thos. & Jane Heydon bur'd Novr. 23^{d}. 1729.
Mary the wife of Thos: Dymes burd Novr. 30. 1729
Richard the Son of Thos. Dymes bur'd Decr. 2^{d}. 1729.
Bridget the wife of M^{r}. Ed^{d}. Brailsford burd Dec. 22. 1729.

CHRISTNINGS PER THE REV^{d}. M^{r}. GUY.

Jane y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. & Mary Chapman bap^{d}. June y^{e}. 12th. 1726.
James y^{e}. Son of James & Mary Sutherland bap^{d}. Augt. y^{e}. 1st. 1726. (At Johnson's Fort.)
John y^{e}. Son of Capt. Hatton an Indian Trader bap^{d}. Augt. 1st. 1726.

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Martha y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Francis & Sarah Ladson bap^{d}. Augt. y^{e}. 14. 1726

Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Edward & Rosamond Perry bap^{d}. Augt. y^{e}. 14. 1726.

Anne y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of the widdow Stocks, als Hewson, bap^{d}. Augt. 14. 1726.

John Sullivant an Adult bap^{d}. Augt. 14. 1726

Thomas y^{e}. Son of Thomas & Esther Haward bap^{d}. Septr. 4. 1726

John y^{e}. son of Ibid. bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. 4. 1726.

Samuel Langley an Adult of Johnsons Fort bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. 4. 1726

Mary y^{e}. Daughter of Xtopher Jenkins* bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. 4. 1726.

Anne y^{e}. Daughter of ——— Sullivant a Widdow bap^{d}. Sepr. 4. 1726.

Josiah Sullivant an Adult bap^{d}. Sepr. 11. 1726.

Elisha Sullivant bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. 11. 1726

Mary y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Charles & Mary Wallace bap^{d} Novr. 21. 1726.

Rebecca the Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. & Rebecca Guy priv: Bap^{d}. Dec^{r}: 9th: 1726.

Joseph the Son of Tho: & Mary Dymes bap^{d}.
N. B. Robt. the Son of Ibid, was rec'd into the Congregation &c being bap^{d}. before } Decr. 30th. 1726.

Elizabeth the daughter of Abraham & Eliz. Musheau bap^{d}. Decr. 30. 1726.

Henry the Son of Joseph & Eliz: Heap bap^{d}. pr: Feb. 21. 1726/7.

John the Son of Thos. & Jane Heydon bap^{d}. Febry. 26. 1726/7.

Mary Anne the Daughter of John Drayton bap^{d}. March 2^{d}. 1726/7.

Catherine the Daughter of Arthur & Martha Hall bap^{d}. March 5. 1726/7.

Mary the Daught^{r}. of Lieutenant Stevens on Edistow Isl^{d}. bap^{d}. March 17. 1726/7.

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*This name is "Jinks", as the last letters in the entry are blotted; and the name "jjuks" on page 185 of the Oct. 1911 issue, may also possibly be read Jinks.

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Susannah y^{e}. Daughter of Tho: & Eliz: Rose bap^{d}. p^{r}. y^{e}. Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Dyson May y^{e}. 6. 1727.

Susannah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of John & Mary Delony bap^{d}. May 21. 1727

Mary the Daughter of Thos. & Mary Mell bap^{d}. July 19. 1727.

Eliz: the Daughter of Peter & Rebecca Hoskins bap^{d}. July 19. 1727.

Miles the Son of Mary Rivers Widd: bap^{d}. July 21. 1727.

Isaac the Son of Tho: & Leah Holman bap^{d}. July 21. 1727.

Peter the Son of Peter & Elizabeth Perrey bap^{d}. July 21. 1727.

Thomas the Son of Rich^{d}. & Mary Fuller bap^{d}. Augt. 25. 1727.

Thomas the Son of Isaac & Francis Stewart bap^{d}. Sepr. 2. 1727.

Martha the Daughter of W^{m}. & Martha Ladson bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. 3. 1727.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Sam^{el}. Williams of S^{t}. Barthol:^{e}: Par: bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. 10. 1727.

John the Son of Joseph & Eliz: Dell [Dill] bap^{d}. Sep^{t}. 24. 1727.

Thomas the Son of Roger & Anne Saunders bap^{d}. Novr. 12. 1727.

James the Son of James Streater (overseer to M^{rs}. Cawood) bap^{d}. Decr. 3. 1727.

Thomas the Son of Jeremiah & Belinda Burrows bap^{d}. Febry 18. 1727/8

Margaret the Daughter of Joseph & Elizth: Baley bap^{d}. Febry 25. 1727/8.

Mary an Adult Molatto belong^{g}. to Coll. W^{m}. Bull bap^{d}. Febry 25. 1727/8.

Joseph the Son of Joseph & Martha Hull bap^{d}. March y^{e}. 24. 1727/8.

George the Son of Thos. & Elizabeth Rose bap^{d}. April the 21. 1728.

Anne the Daughter of Rich^{d}. & Mary Stevens of Edisto bap^{d}. May 5, 1728.

W^{m}. the Son of John & Mary Heydon (Servts. of Coll: Bull) bap^{d}. May 19. 1728.

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Anne the Daughter of Thos. & Jane Heydon bap^{d}. May y^{e}. 24. 1728.

Catherine the Daught^{r}. of Arthur & Martha Hall recd. into the Congregation (being privately bap^{d}. before) June 2^{d}. 1728.

George the Son of Stephen & Jane Russell bap^{d}. June 2. 1728.

Nathaniel the Son of } Charles & Eliz: Brewer
Mary the Daughter of } bap^{d}. June 29. 1728.

Mary the Daughter of Capt. Sutherland bap^{d}. June 30th. 1728.

Mary the Daughter of Henry Wood Junr. bap^{d}. July 12th. 1728.

W^{m}. the Son of W^{m}. & Ruth Holman bap^{d}. July 14, 1728

Godfrey the Son of Charles & Eliz: Hill bap^{d}. July 15, 1728

Edward the Son of W^{m}. & Mary Cattell bap^{d}. July 15. 1728

Abraham the Son of Francis & Mary Ladson bap^{d}. July 21. 1728

Mary the Daughter of Robt. & Anne Ladson bap^{d}. July 22, 1728

Obadiah the Son of John & Province Wood bap^{d}. Augt. 18. 1728

Joseph the Son of Thos. & Mary Mell bap^{d}. Septr. 12. 1728

William the Son of Ayloff & Joanna Drayton-Weedon bap^{d}. Sept: 28. 1728

Jane the Daughter of W^{m}. & Rebecca Guy bap^{d}. Sept. 29. 1728

John the Son of Benjamin & Marg^{t}. Godfrey bap^{d}. Sept. 29. 1728

Mary the daughter of ——— Hannah Conyers bap^{d}. October 7. 1728

John Samways bap^{d}. October 14. 1728

Elizabeth the Daughter of M^{r}. Bryan bap^{d}. October 26. 1728

Thos^{s}. the Son of Th^{s}. & Prischilla Oldham bap^{d}. Nov: 2. 1728

Sarah the Daughter of Edwd. & Rosamond Perry bap^{d}. Decr. 25 1728.

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Catherine the Daughter of M^{r}. Ralph Izard bap^{d}. Jany. 27. 1728/9.

Martha the Daughter of John & Sarah Cattell bap^{d}. Febry 9. 1728/9

John the Son of Peter & Catherine Cattell bap^{d}. Febry 21. 1728/9.

————the Daughter of Thomas & Martha Whaley bap^{d}. March 9. 1728/9.

Elizabeth the Daughter of W^{m}. Fuller Junr. } bap^{d}. March
Mary the Daughter Ibid } 21 1728/9

Anne the Daughter of David M^{c}quin bap^{d}. March 21. 1728/9

Kezia the Daughter of Jacob & Eliz: Ladson bapd. March 30. 1729.

Elizabeth the Daughter of ———— Mackintosh bap^{d}. March 30 1729

Catherine the Daughter of W^{m}. & Mary Chapman bap^{d}. April 13, 1729

Mary the Daughter of Coll: & ——— Herbert of Goose-creek bap^{d}. May 18. 1729

Elizabeth the Daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Perry &
Elizabeth the daughter of John & Martha Rivers bap^{d}. May 25. 1729

John the Son of Benj. & Martha Godfrey (als Garnier) P^{rl}. bap^{d}. July 3^{d}. 1729

Samuel Atwood the Son of Samuel & ——— Williams bap^{d}. Augt. 17. 1729

Elizabeth the Daughter of Charles & Eliz: Crubin bap^{d}. Augt. 31. 1729.

Margaret the Daughter of Francis & Lydia Yonge bap^{d}: p^{r}: Sep^{t}. 18 1729.

Thomas the Son of Edmund & Elizabeth Bellinger bap^{d}. pr: Sept. 25. 1725.

Joseph the son of Joseph & Eliz: Heap. bap^{d}. pri October 3^{d}. 1729.

John the Son of Christopher & ———— Jinks bap^{d}. Novr. 30. 1729

Richard the Son of Thos: & Mary Dymes bap^{d}. Novr. 30. 1729

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Elizabeth y^{e}. Daughter of James & Sarah Manning } bap^{d}. Decr 21. 1729
Henry the Son of Abraham & Eliz: Musheau }

James the Son of Peter & Reb: Hoskins bap^{d}. Decr. 26. 1729.

Catherine the Daughter of Henry & ——— Wood bap^{d}. Decr. 28. 1729.

Eliz: the Daughter of Jeremiah & Belinda Burrows bap^{d}. Janry 11th. 1729/30.

Sarah the daughter of Peter & Amarynshia Taylor of Goosecreek bap^{d}. Feb. 22^{d}. 1729/30.

Anne the Daughter of John & Mary Heydon at Coll. Bulls' bap^{d}. March 18. 1729/30.

Sarah the Daughter of W^{m}. & Rebecca Guy bap^{d}. March the 19th. 1729/30.

Martha Wood an Adult bap^{d}. April 29th. 1730—

Sarah the wife of Alex^{r}. Long bap^{d}. May 3^{d}. 1730

Rebecca the Daughter of W^{m}. & Ruth Holman bap^{d}. May 10th. 1730.

Rich^{d}. the Son of Edmund & Elizabeth Bellinger bap^{d}. May 14. 1730.

Moses the Son of W^{m}. & Mary Miles bap^{d}. May 18. 1730.

Sarah the Daughter of Benjn. & ——— Waring of Goosecreek bap^{d}. May 24. 1730.

MARRIAGES.

James Smith & Mary Cockran Spinst^{r} of S^{t}. Pauls parish mar^{d}. April 27. 1729.

Francis Wilkinson, & Margaret Arden Sp^{r}. mar^{d}. May 8th. 1729.

William Harris, & Mary Ladson Sp^{r}. mard July 3^{d}. 1729.

Samuel Stocks & Eliz: Samways Widd. mard. July 3^{d} 1729.

Thomas Pritchard & Susannah Elliott Widd. mard Sep^{t}. 2^{d}. 1729.

Joshua Snowden & Elizabeth Evans Widdow mard Septr. 20 1729.

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James Taylor & Hester Wood Sp^{r}. mard October 23^{d}. 1729.
William Snow of Goosecreek & Sarah Herbert Sp^{r}. mard Oct^{r}: 30. 1729.
Nathaniel Starling & Anne Ayers Sp^{r}. mard Decr. 11. 1729.
Charles Jones & Rachel Edghill Sp^{r}. mard Decr. 16, 1729.
John Andrew Deha & Margaret Caroll of Goosecreek p^{sh}. mard Decr. 18. 1729.
William Flood & Mary McElvey Spinst^{r}. mard Febry 4 1729/30.
Charles Bret & Rebecca Worden Spins^{r}. mard Febry 15. 1729/30.
Jonathan Daniel & Catherine Croomy Spr. mard April 5th 1730.
W^{m}. Middleton & Mary Izard Sp^{r}. of Goosecreek mard April 21, 1730
Richard Glandal & Hannah Gibson widdow mard April 29 1730.
Peter Girerdeau & Elizabeth Bohun Spins^{r}. mard Decr. 19th. 1730.
Thomas Drayton & Eliz: Bull Spr. mard Decr. 26th. 1730
Zebulon Guy & Anne Allein mar'd January 13. 1730/31
William Cheatham & Sarah Fuller mar'd February 22^{d}. 1730/31
Thos. Stocks & Rachel Holman Sp^{r}. mard May 20th. 1731.
Stephen Bull & Martha Godin Sp^{r}. mard p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Commissary Garden. April 27, 1731
Thos. Barlow & Susannah Godfrey Widd: mard July 29. 1731.
Benj^{m}. Savage & Elizabeth Smith widd: Augt. 19 1731
John Champneys & Mary Musgrove Sp^{r}. mard Augt. 31. 1731.
Thos. Goreing & Jane Heydon Wid^{w}. Mard Septemb^{r}. 9th. 1731—
Josiah Cantey & Elizabeth Boswood Sp^{r}. Mar'd October 3^{d}. 1731.
William Stocks & Rachel Ladson Sp^{r}. mard Dec'. 9. 1731
Stephen Hartley & Eliz: Newton Sp^{r}. being 3 L^{ds}. Day Pub: January 13. 1731/2.

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Jacob Bonneau & Eliz: Webb Sp^{r}. were mard January 16. 1731/2
James Ker & Hester Gibbons mard January 26. 1731/2
Rich^{d}. Webb & Priscilla Emanuel widd mard February 13 1731/2
Peter Furcher & Catherine Daniel Widd mard February 22. 1731/2
James Osmond & Mary Hall Spin^{r}. mard April 13th. 1732.
Peter Tomplet & Isabella Black Sp^{r}. mard April 17, 1732.
W^{m}. Cattell Junr. & Anne Cattell Sp^{r}. mard May 17. 1732.
Thos. Butler & Elizabeth Ladson Sp^{r}. mard June 13, 1732.
Samuel Marcus & Priscilla Burnly Sp^{r}. mard June 18. 1732.
Robt. Ladson & Sabina Rose Sp^{r}. mard Augt. 3^{d}. 1732
Edward Simpson & Sarah Cheatham Wid. mard Augt. 6. 1732.
Edward Hill & Jane Clare Sp^{r}. Mard Novr. 3^{d}. 1732.
John Man & Anne Vincent Sp^{r}, mard. Novr. 16. 1732.
Elding King & Eleanor Norman Sp^{r}. mard January 4, 1732/3.
John Purkis & Elizabeth Ayers widd: mard February 4th 1732/3.
Josiah Baker & Rebecca Butler Sp^{r}. mard March 12 1732/3.
Samuel Witter & Loveridge Wilkie Widd: mard March 14. 1732/3.

FUNERALS.

Belinda Burrows burd Jany—1729/30
One Griffith an Overseer of M^{r}. J^{o}. Cattell's burd January 12th 1729/30.
M^{r}. Thos. Dymes bur'd January 14. 1729/30.
Mrs. Deveaux burd Jany 24 1729/30.
——— Son of Jeremiah Burrows bur'd January 26 1729/30
Sarah the Daughter of Samuel Crawford burd April 15th. 1730
Mary the Daughter of Benjn. & Marg^{t}. Godfrey bur'd June 8, 1730.

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Mary the Wife of John Stanyarne of S^{t}. Pauls bur'd July 12, 1730.
George the son of W^{m}. & Anne Brandford bur'd July 12 1730.
Mary the Daughter of W^{m}. & Martha Fuller Junr. burd Augt. 7. 1730
Mary the Daughter of John & Mary Delony bur'd Augt. 26 1730
Richard the Son of Rich^{d}. & Mary Fuller bur'd Septr. 8th. 1730.
William the Son of Alift & Johanna Wedon bur^{d}. Sepr. 12th. 1730.
Anne Daughter of David & Martha M^{c}quin bur'd Sepr. 12. 1730.
Thos. Holman Senr. Bur'd October 7th. 1730.
George Smith burd October 12th, 1730.
Moses the Son of W^{m}. & Mary Miles bur'd Octob^{r}. 16. 1730.
Sarah the Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. & Rebecca Guy bur'd Oct: 24. 1730
Anne the Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. Fuller Senr. bur'd Octr. 25. 1730
Francis the Son of Francis & Lydia Yonge bur'd Octr. 26. 1730.
Anne y^{e}. Wife of Nathaniel Starling bur'd Decr. 21, 1730.
M^{rs}. Forguson the mother of M^{rs}. Jones bur'd February 6th. 1730/1.
M^{r}. Samuel West bur'^{d} February 20. 1730/1
M^{r}. James Boswood Senr. bur'd February 25, 1730/1.
M^{r}. Thos. Haydon bur'd February 28, 1730/1
M^{r}. Edward Byrch bur'd March 29th. 1731
Thos. the Son of Charles & Eliz: Crubin bur'd April 15. 1731
M^{r}. W^{m}. Cheatham bur'd July 10th. 1731
M^{r}. Samuel Frith bur'd July 19 1731
M^{r}. James Walford bur'd Augt. 25, 1731
M^{r}. Saml. Crawford bur'd October y^{e}. 25th. 1731.
Thos. the Son of Thos. & Eliz: Drayton bur'd Novr. 10. 1731

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Anne Smallwood bur'd Novr. 11th. 1731
M^{r}. W^{m}. Fuller Senr. Bur'd Novr. 14, 1731
M^{rs}. Ruth Holman bur'd Novr. 20th. 1731
M^{r}. John Godfrey Junr. Bur'd Decr. 7th. 1731
W^{m}. Son of Stephen Bull burd February 27th. 1731/2.
Richard Edgell, Burd April 30th. 1732
Judith the Daught^{r}. of Charles Hill bur'd May 25. 1732
Hester the Daughter of Edmund Bellinger bur'd July 2^{d}. 1732
James the Son of Thos. Rose burd Augt. 9th. 1732
Mary the Daugh^{r}. of John Hayden burd Augt. 14. 1732
Jonathan Stocks bur'd Augt. 14 1732
Henry Hodgkins burd Augt. 24. 1732
John Durson burd Septr. 4. 1732.
Arthur Hall bur'd at Stono Church October 7, 1732.
Sarah Perry the Mother of Benjamin Perry burd Octr. 1732.
Joseph Falkinham bur'd November 21, 1732.
John Riggs bur'd Novr. 29. 1732

(To be continued.)

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ORDER BOOK

of

John Faucheraud Grimké.

August 1778 to May 1780.

The Order Book of John F. Grimké, Lt. Col. of S. C. Artillery, is to be found in the same parchment bound volume which contains his *Journal of the Campaign to the Southward,* printed in Vol. XII, 1911, of this magazine.

John F. Grimké, the son of John Paul Grimké and Mary Faucheraud his second wife, was born Dec. 16, 1752, and died at Long Branch, N. J., 9th August, 1819.[1]. He studied law in London[2] and was one of the American students who petitioned George III. against the measures that infringed on Colonial Rights. He returned to South Carolina at the beginning of hostilities, and entered the Continental Army, being commissioned captain in the Artillery, 16th Sept., 1776, and was promoted major 25th Oct., 1778.[3]

Lt. Col°. Barnard Elliott of Artillery Corps died 25th Oct. 1778; Major Beckman was promoted to his place and Capt. John F. Grimké succeeded him as major. On Aug. 24, 1778, he was appointed Deputy Adj. General with rank of Colonel. This information is given in the Order Book, as is seen below, but varies from the statement in the *Journals of Continental Congress,* Nov. 1778 (p. 1137) that, "Mr. Ed. Hyrne and John Grimké were nominated by the delegates of South Carolina for Adjutants general." . . . "Captain Edmund Hyrne was elected deputy adjutant general in the Southern department." Col. Grimké certainly served as Dep: Adj: Gen: until he was taken prisoner at the seige of Charlestown, 12th May, 1780.

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[1]Died, at Long Branch, State of New Jersey, on the 9th August, the Hon. John F. Grimke, Senior Associate Judge of the Court of Sessions and Common Pleas of this State, in the 67th year of his age, after an illness of more than a year, which he bore with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian. He lived and died a Soldier, Patriot and Christian—(*The Courier,* Aug. 21, 1819.)

[2]O'Neall. *Bench and Bar of S. C.*

[3]Grimke's Order Book.

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In March, 1781[4] Lt. Col. Grimké and Major Habersham were arrested and placed in close confinement upon the very slim pretext of having written a personal letter which was construed to be a breach of parole; this imprisonment in the City Guard lasted for five weeks, and then they were released upon orders received from Lord Cornwallis.

Col. Grimké considered that his imprisonment rendered his parole null and void, and as no other parole was given him after his release, he considered himself at liberty to return to duty, joined General Green's Army,[4] and served to the end of the war.

He was elected Judge of the Court of Law, 20th March, 1783.[5] Was Speaker of the House of Representatives from March 1785 to March 1786; and a member of the Convention of 1788 which adopted the Federal Constitution.[6]

Princeton gave him the degree of L. L. D. in 1789:[7] In 1799, when Judge Burke was elected Chancellor, Judge Grimké became Senior Associate, and thus virtually Chief Justice of South Carolina.

He married, Oct. 12, 1784, Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq. and Sarah Moore his wife. The ancestry of his wife, and a list of his children will be found in the *Rhett* and *William Smith* genealogies, printed in Vol. IV. of this magazine.

Judge Grimké published several volumes and addresses, among which are the following: *Revised Edition of the Laws of South Carolina to 1789; Public Laws of South Carolina,* (Phila., 1790); *Duty of Executors and Administrators,* (N. Y., 1797), this was published anonymously; and *Duty of the Justice of the Peace.*

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[4]*Moultrie's Memoirs,* v. 2, p. 173 et seq.
[5]O'Neall's *Bench and Bar of S. C.,* v. 1, p. 39.
[6]O'Neall's, *Bench and Bar.*
[7]Appleton's *Dict. Am. Biog.*

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August 24: 1778.

Head Quarters.

24: General Orders by Major General Howe.

Parole, Louis Le Grand.

Tomorrow being the birthday of Our great Ally the King of France, Fort Moultrie, & Fort Johnson are in Honor of the day to fire 21 Guns each: the firing at Fort Moultrie to begin precisely at one O Clock & five minutes after it finishes it is to be taken up by Fort Johnson.

Col°. Nicholas Eveleigh having resigned his commission as Dep: Adj: Gen: for the State of South Carolina & Georgia & is no longer to be considered and Obeyed as a Continental Officer.

Major John F. Grimké is appointed to act as Dep: Adj: Gen: for the States of South Carolina & Georgia with the rank of Colonel in the room of Colonel Eveleigh resigned 'till the pleasure of Congress be known.

25: Parole, Howe.

26: Parole, Hancock.

The Troops are to be divided into two Brigades: The 1st. 2 & 6th Regiments will form the first Brigade, under the command of Brig: Gen: Moultrie; the 3d: & 5th Regifents will be commanded by Col°: Isaac Huger as Col°: Commandant & will form the second Brigade. the Artillery will receive their Orders from the Commander in Chief

---

August 1778

27: Head Quarters Charles Town.

Parole, Congress

The Honble: Continental Congress having passed several Resolutions respecting the future government of the Army, the D: Adj: Gen: will transmit Copies to the Com^d: officers & Brigades & the Com^d: Officers of Artillery who are to publish them to their respective Commands that the Commanding officers of Regiments may govern themselves accordingly.

A Return of the N°. of Officers in the different Corps, with their Rank, date of Commission or Brevett is to be immediately made to the D: A: G:

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Head Quarters Charles Town

28: Parole, Monmouth.

Head Quarters Ch^n. Town

29: Parole Moultrie.

30: Head Quarters Ch^n. Town

Parole, Grimké.

31: Head Quarters Charles Town

Parole, Pinckney

SEPTEMBER.

1: Head Quarters Charles Town

Parole, Rutledge.

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2. Head Quarters Charles Town

Parole, Elliott.

3: Head Quarters Ch^n. Town

Parole, Taarling

Capt Benjamin Cattell of the 1st Continental Regiment & Capt James Coil & Capt: Harthorn of the Sixth Continental Battalion in the State of South Carolina having re signed their Commissions are no longer to be respected or obeyed as Continental Officers.

Head Quarters Charles Town

4: Parole, Nelson.

5: Head Quarters Charles Town

Parole, Page.

In future all Regimental Returns are to be made to the Commanding officer of the Brigades to which the Regiments respectively belong, who will make Brigade Returns to the Commander in Chief.

The Returns for this Month are to be made immediately in the manner above directed that a General Return may be transmitted to the Board of War by the next Post.

The General in the future expects the Returns will be punctually made the first day of every month.

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Head Quarters Charles Town

6: Parole, Mifflin.

7: Head Quarters, Charles Town.

Parole, Fayette.

The Readiness with which the troops turned out last night upon the alarm was truly pleasing to the General and the conduct of the officers has his entire approbation.

After orders.

The Main Guard is immediately to be reinforced with 1 Sergeant 1 Corporal & 11 Privates, which reinforcement is to enable the officer of the Main Guard to Relieve the Militia Guard upon Burns Wharf: Orders for this purpose will be given by the Dep: Adj: Gen: to the Officer of the Guard.

8: Head Quarters Charles Town

Parole M'Laine

Capt George Cogdell of Col°: Huger's Regiment having resigned his commission, is no longer to be respected or Obeyed as a Continental officer

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September. 1778. Head

8: After Orders

Cap'. Thomas Shubrick of the 5 South Carolina Regiment is appointed Brigade Major to Isaac Huger Esq: Col°: Commandant of the Second Brigade, & is to be Obeyed & Respected accordingly.

9: Parole, Parker.

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10. Parole, Fenwicke.

11: Parole, Barton.

The General having been informed that some of the Officers commanding the Magazine Guard at Dorchester, have frequently absented themselves from their Command, is therefore under the necessity of strictly forbidding any officers in future from quitting the town during their command.

The Adj: Gen: will furnish the next relieving officer

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with a copy of this Order, which is to be delivered by the officers relieved to the relieving officers in future

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12: Parole, Starke.

The Main Guard is to be reduced to-morrow to 1 Capt., 2 Sub: 2 Serg^{ts}: & 30 Rank & File.

The Magazine Guard to be reinforced with 6 Privates.

The Brigade Returns some time since ordered are expected at the Head Quarters, the General being desirous of transmitting them to the board of War.

Detail.

	Captains	Lieut^{s}:	Serg^{ts}:	R & File
1st. Brigade.	1	2	2	15
2^{d} Brigade	1	1	3	30
	2	3	5	45

13: Parole, Galphin.

Col^{o}. Thompsons Battallion to be in readiness for Command immediately the Col^{o}: Com^{t}: of that Brigade to which it belongs will give the necessary orders respecting Waggons, Provisions, & Ammunition & will attend Head Quarters tomorrow Morning to Receive further orders

Detail for Town Duty

	Captains	Lieut^{s}.	Serg^{ts}.	R & F.
1st. Brigade	1	1	2	17
2^{d} Brigade	1	2	3	32
	for Command			
1st. Brigade		1	1	11
2^{d}. Brigade		1	1	19
		2:	2:	30

September 1778. Head Quarters Charles Town

14: Parole Philadelphia

The Guard at Dorchester to be relieved tomorrw by a Detachment from the third Regiment

The main Guard tomorrow is to be relieved by 1 Lieut^{t}. 1 Serg^{t}: & 20 Rank & File

The magazine Guard to be relieved by 1 Sub: 1 Serg^{t}: & Ten Rank & File

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The Sixth Regiment is to Return to Town on Wednesday Morning the D: Q: M: General is to provide boats for that Purpose.

The General having been informed that some officers express a doubt whether the officers who are Members of assembly are exempt from Duty during the Sessions of the assembly by an order some time since issued: the General intended that Order as a standing Order to Exempt all officers who are Members of Assembly from Duty during their attendance upon the assembly unless the necessity of service should make their Presence absolutely requisite at their Posts or with their Detachments or Corps

Detail.

	Cap:	Lieut^{s}:	Serg^{ts}:	R. & F.
1st Brig:		1	2	12
2 Brig:	1	1	2	22

15: Morning Orders

The Guard at Hobcaw to be relieved very early tomorrow Morning by a Detachment from the Second Regiment consisting of the usual number.

Parole Holzendorf.

A General Court of Enquiry to sit this afternoon at some Convenient place in Charles Town to enquire into the Conduct of L^{t}: Mayson of the third Regiment towards Lieut^{t}. Taggart of the same Corps & to Report whether the Officers of the Third Regiment have reason to refuse doing Duty with L^{t}. Mayson.

This Court to Consist of one Field officer as President & four other Members taken according to Detail

Major Huger President

	Officers
1st Brig.	2
2 Brig	2

September 1778 Head Quarters Charles Town

A General Court Martial to sit at some convenient Place in Charles Town on Friday at 10 oClock in the Morning for the tryal of L^{t}. Roux of Col^{o}: Mottes Battallion put

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in arrest by Capt Motte of the same Corps for disrespect to his Commanding Officer

This Court to Consist of one Field officer as President 12 other members taken according to Detail

Major Horry President

Officers

1st. Brig:	5
2d Brig	7

Detail for Duty

	Cap:	Lieuts:	Sergts:	R & F:
1st Brig		1	1	12
2d Brig	1	1	3	22

An officer from the Third Regt: is immediately to be appointed in the room of Lt: Mayson to take command of the Detachment marching to Dorchester & who is to proceed immediately.

After Orders.

A Sergeant Corporal & Six Privates to be warned for immediate Duty & are to Parade at the Main Guard where they will receive orders.

Detail

	Sergt.	R & F.
1st Brigade	0	3
2d Brigade	1	4.

16: Parole. Manly.

The Court of Enquiry ordered to Enquire into the Conduct of Lieut. Mayson of the Third Regiment have Reported as follows that Lieut. Maysons making an apology upon the Field to Lieut. Taggart proceeded from a Consciousness of his having used Lt. Taggart ill & not thro' Cowardice. They therefore think that the officers of the third Regiment may with propriety do duty with him. The General approves of the Determination of the Court orders Lieut. Mayson to Return to Duty & that the officers of his Corps Receive & Respect him as usual.

The Court of Enquiry is disolved

Detail as Yesterday

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17: Parole. Laurens

Capt Oliver Towles of the 3d Regiment having never been exchanged with the Enemy is therefore to be considered as amenable to no Military Duty until his is released from his Parole by a proper & equal exchange

The necessity of Service requires that the order exempting officers who are Members of assembly from all duty during their attendance thereupon should in some degree be superceded: The Dep: Adj: Gen: will if occasion requires warn some Field officer as President of the Court Martial which is to sit tomorrow tho' such officer should be Member of Assembly.

Detail.

	Cap:	Lieut:	Sergt:	R. & F.
1st. Brig.	1	2	2	23
2d Brig.	0	0	0	17

Major Beckman is appointed President of the Court Marshal to sit tomorrow

Detail

	Officers
1st Brigade	11
2d Brigade	1

Roster for

Field-officer of the Day. President of Courts Martial.*

Names

C. Huger. Promoted
L: C: McIntosh
Ma: Huger Sep. 15.
Co: Motte Resigned September 19. 1778.
L: C: Mayson. Under orders to March.
M: Horry Absent
C. Thompson. Under Orders to March.
L: C: Elliott. Sick. Died Oct 25. 1778.
M: Wise In the Country
C: Roberts
L: C: Marion. Evidence [?]
M: Beckman. Sept 17. Promoted to be Lt. Colo: Oct 25. 1778
Colo: Pinckney

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L: C: Henderson
Maj: Brown Sept. 26. Resigned
C. Sumpter Resigned Sept. 19. 1778.
L: C: Scott
M: Pinckney.

18: Parole United States

The General has thought it proper to publish the following resolutions of Congress.

In Congress. May 29, 1778.

Resolved—That all Military officers & Soldiers in the Service of the United States are & of right ought to be amenable to the laws of the State in which they reside in Common with other Citizens

But as to the Propriety of undertaking distant expeditions & Enterprizes or other Military operations & the mode of Conducting them, the General or Commanding officer must finally Judge & Determine at his Peril

Detail

	Cap:	Lieuts:	Serg:	R. & F.
1st. Brig	1	1	2	23
2 Brig	0	1	3	17

Charles Town Sep: 18. 1778

Sir

I am ordered by the General to Signify to you that it is his Pleasure the remainder of Col°: Thompsons Regt. (deducting the 74 to have marched yesterday) should Continue to do duty in Town until They are ready to March or that Col°: Sumpters Reg: Should arrive in Town to Relieve them. I am also commanded to inform you that the General desires you would apply to that Commanding officer of the Detachment from Col°: Thompsons Corps which marched to the Southward to account for the Stores delivered him during the Expedition.

I am, Sir
with Respect
Your very obt: Hum: Servt.
J: F: Grimke A D A G

Col°: Huger.

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*Tabular form of original omitted.

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19: Parole, Abingdon.

Col°: Motte of the 2d Regt: & Col°: Sumpter of the 6th Regt. having resigned their Commissions are no longer to be Considered as Continental officers.

A Detachment of the Third Regt: in proportion to the Waggons now ready are to march for Orangeburgh with all possible Expedition

the 6 Reg: arrived in town.

20: Parole, Drayton

		Cap:	Detail Lieut:	Serj:	R: & F:
Brig	1	1	1	2	23
	2	0	1	3	17

September. 1778 Head Quarters Charles Town

21: Parole Maryland.

The Court Martial now setting is to try Charles Troublefield, a Private in the Second Continental Battalion in this State for Desertion Lt. Col°: Marion will produce the Evidences.

Lieut Cato West of the Third Continental Battalion in this State having resigned his Commission on the 14 Inst., is no longer to be respected or Obeyed as a Continental officer.

The Guard at Dorchester to be relieved tomorrow Morning by a Detachment from the 1st. Brigade consisting of 1 Lieut, 1 Sergt. 2 Corp: & 15 Privates.

22: Parole, General Howe.

The detachment from the First Brigade ordered to Relieve the Guard at Dorchester, yesterday, is countermanded until further orders.

*A Return of the Number of Officers, Supernumerary officers, Vacancies etc: in the Cont: Regiments in South Carolina; Sepr. 22, 1778.

1st. Regiment. Field officers 3: Supernumerarys 1, Col°. C: C: Pinckney Supernumerary Captains 7. Su-

*The tabular form of the original omitted owing to the difficulty in reproducing.

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pernumerary 1, Capt: Theus Supernumerary. Brevet Capts: 2: Supernumeraries Captts: Elliott & Hext. Capt: Lieutenant, none, one vacancy. Lieutenants 7; Brevet Lieutenants 3. Supernumerary, Lieut. Fishburn. 2d. Lieutenants or Ensigns 4, vacancies, 5.

2d. Regiment. Field Officers 2; Captains 8, Supernumerary Captains, Dunbar & Hall. Capt. Lieutenant, none, 1 vacancy. Lieutenants 9; 2d: Lieuts. or Ensigns. 3, 6 vacancies.

3d. Regiment. Field officers 3, Supernumerary field officer Col. Thompson. Captains 11; Supernumerary captains, Jos: Warley, Goodwin, Caldwell, Towles & Hart. Captain Lieut, none, 1 vacancy. Lieutenants 9. 2d. Lieuts. or Ensigns 10, Supernumerary Henry Ramsey, no commission

[4th:] Regiment.* Field officers 3. Captains 6, & 6 vacancies. Capt: Lieuts. 6 & 6 vacancies. Lieutenants 4, & 8 vacancies. 2d. Lieutenants none, 36 vacancies

5th Regiment. Field officers 2. Supernumerary Colo: Isaac Huger. Captains 4, 2 vacancies. Captts. Lieutenants 1 vacancy. Lieutenants 1, 8 vacancies. 2d. Lieptenants or Ensigns 3, vacancies 6.

6th Regiment Field officers 2. Captains 3, & 3 vacancies. Capt. Lieut. 1 vacancy. Lieutenants 6 & 3 vacancies. 2d. Lieutenants or Ensigns, 1, & 8 vacancies.

Names of Officers to be promoted & of those who have no Commissions.

5th Regiment. Captts. Blamyer & Martin. Capt. Lieut. Keith. Lieutenants Guerry, Kenny, Hogan, Fotheringham, Warren & Ogier

6th Regiment. Captts. Bowie, Armstrong & Lacie. Capt. Lieut. Hampton. Ltts. Pollard, Brown & Redmond. 2d. Lieut. Joel Doggett, no Commission.

23: Parole, Bowen.

Lieut. Richard Muncreef of the Fifth Continental Battalion in this State having resigned his Commission on

*Not numbered in original

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the 21st Instant is no longer to be respected or obeyed as a Continental officer.

24: Morning orders.

An Officer to be immediately warned to attend the General Court Martial now sitting as a Member, in the room of Capt. Dunbar who is too ill to attend.

Parole, Moultrie.

The Court Martial ordered to sit for the tryal of Lt. Roux of the Second Continental Battalion in this State have reported as follows—The Court is of opinion that Lt. Roux is not Guilty of the Charge under whcih he was arraigned & do therefore acquit. The General therefore discharges Lt. Roux from arrest & orders him to Return to Duty.

September 1778 Head Quarters Charles Town

25: Morning orders.

An officer to be warned for & immediately to attend the General Court martial now setting as a Member in the room of Capt. Charnock who is Sick

Parole, Huger.

Capt. Harleston of the Second Continental Battalion in this State is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial now sitting, in the room of Capt. Charnock taken ill.

26: Morning orders.

A Field Officer to be summoned to immediately attend the General Court Martial as President in the room of Major Beckman taken ill; an officer member of of assembly may be warned if there are no other Field Officers in Town.

Major Brown is appointed President of the General Court Martial now setting in the room of Major Beckman.

Parole, Sullivan.

27: Parole, Burke.

28: Morning Orders.

An officer to be immediately warned as a member of the

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General Court Martial now sitting in the room of L^{t}: Prevost.

An officer to be immediately warned to attend the General Court Martial now sitting as a Member in the room of Capt. Bowie taken ill.

The General Court now sitting are to try J: B: Taylor of the Second Regiment, confined by L^{t}. Prevost, for desertion, also John Pinker of the fifth Battalion confined by—Bennett a Private in the same Corps for Desertion.

Parole—Thompson

29: Morning Orders.

An officer is to be immediately warned to attend the Gen: Court Martial as a Member in the room of Capt. Turner taken ill.

Capt. Roberts of the Corps of artillery is appointed a Member of the General Cort Martial now sitting in the room of Capt. Turner taken ill.

Parole, Monmouth.

Sir

In Obedience to the General Commands I am to inform you that you must still Continue with your Detachment the Guard you keep at Dorchester over the Magazine until you receive further Orders from Head Quarters. I am extremely Sorry that the absolute necessity of Service should be the occasion of your not having been relieved in proper time to join your Regiment. Should it be requisite for your Regiment to advance higher up the Country than Orangeburg I shall use my Endeavours to have you immediately in order that you may march with your Corps.

I am Sir
Your Ob^{t}. Hum^{b}: Servt.
John F. Grimke D. A. G.

To Lieu^{t}. Mayson
or the Officer
Com^{d} at Dorchester

30: Parole, Sullivan

(To be continued.)

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ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1700-1710.[1]

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the October number)

August 2, 1706, Mary Davis, widow, and Elizabeth Godfrey, widow, executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Davis's proper administration of the estate of Col. William Davis, late of the province, deceased. Witness: John Barnwell, D. S. (Page 108.)

August 2, 1706, Lewis Pasquereau and Benjamin Godin executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Pasquereau's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Tomson. Witness: John Barnwell, D. S. (Page 109.)

November 20, 1706, John Whilden, Robert Murrill and John Huggins executed a bond to Governor Johnson for John Whilden's proper administration of the estate of John Whilden, late of Seewee, deceased. (Page 110.)

November 26, 1706, Marie DuBosc, widow, and Dr. John Thomas, chirurgeon, executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. DuBosc's proper administration of the estate of James DuBosc, late of Charles Town, deceased. (Page 111.)

December 18, 1706, John Lawrence and Gunning Bedford executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Lawrence's proper administration of the estate of James Braxton, late of Charles Town, deceased. (Page 113.)

December 14, 1706, "Madam Elizabeth Blake and Coll George Logan" executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Blake's proper administration of the estate of John Milward, late of the Province, deceased. (Page 114.)

December 31, 1706, Jonathan Drake, Thomas Summers and John Raven executed a bond to Governor Johnson for

[1]The second volume of wills and bonds of the Court of Ordinary (now Probate Court, Charleston County) is erroneously labelled "1687-1710." The records therein begin in 1700 and end in 1711.

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Drake and Raven's proper administration of the estate of Joseph Ellicott. (Page 115.)

February 6, 1706-7, William Wells and Evan MacPherson executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Wells's proper administration of the estate of William Adams. (Page 116.)

February 12, 1706-7, John Woodward and Richard Woodward executed a bond to Governor Johnson for John Woodward's proper guardianship of James Stanyarne, minor, son of James Stanyarne, late of the province, deceased. (Page 117.)

March 12, 1706-7, Joseph Ellicott, Edward Loughton and William Gibbon executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Ellicott's proper administration of the estate of Joseph Ellicott, deceased. Witness: John Barnwell. (Page 118.)

March 6, 1706-7, Mary King, widow, executed a bond to Governor Johnson for her proper administration of the estate of Thomas King. (Page 119.)

March 26, 1707, Henry LeNoble, Lewis Pasquereau and Peter de St. Julien executed a bond to Governor Johnson for their proper administration of the estate of Alexander Thesée Chastaigner. (Page 120.)

February 10, 1706-7, John Fripp, William Whippey and John Jenkins executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Fripp's proper guardianship of Ralph Bailey, minor, son of Henry Bailey, late of Colleton County, deceased. (Page 121.)

In 1707, Margaret Ladson, and Richard Cartright executed a bond to Governor Johnson for the proper administration of the estate of Thomas Cuby by "Margarett Ladson late widdow and relict of Thomas Cuby late of this province deced and administratrix with the will anexed of ye sd. deced." (Page 122.)

May 23, 1707, Robert Lewis, William Murrill and John Murrill executed a bond to Governor Johnson for their proper administration of the estate of John Murrill. Witness: John Barnwell. (Page 123.)

August 19, 1907, Andrew Allen, William Gibbon and Elisha Prioleau executed a bond to Governor Johnson for

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Allen's proper administration of the estate of Evan MacPherson late of Charles Town, deceased. (Page 125.)

September 17, 1707, Samuel Eveleigh and David Ferguson executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Eveleigh's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Martin. Witness: George Evans. (Page 126.)

October 16, 1707, Samuel Pugson and Susannah, his wife, John Wright and Henry Bullock executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mr. and Mrs. Pugson's proper administration of the estate of John Wilkinson, late of Curacoa, deceased. Witness: George Evans. (Page 127.)

November 6, 1707, Dorothy Hamilton, widow, William Gibbon and Henry Bower executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Hamilton's proper administration of the estate of John Hamilton. Witness: George Evans. (Page 128.)

January 30, 1707-8, Thomas Elliott, George Evans and Thomas Booth executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Elliott's proper administration of the estate of John Elliott. (Page 129.)

February 21, 1707-8, Elizabeth Hilliard, John Lawes and Peter Mailhet executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Elizabeth Hilliard's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Hilliard. (Page 130.)

May 25, 1708, Mrs. Mary Hatchman, Nathaniel Laws and John Fidling executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Hatchman's proper administration of the estate of her late husband, Joseph Hatchman. (Page 131.)

August 24, 1708, Rachel Duggall, Nathaniel Snow and Michael Boss executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Rachel Duggall's proper administration of the estate of John Duggall, late of Berkeley County, deceased. (Page 132.)

Will of William Adams, glover, of Charles Town, South Carolina, made June 1, 1707, gave children, William, John, Jane and Lydia Adams, all of his estate, real and personal, after deducting all charges for their bringing up, to be equally divided between them; appointed Peter Guerard and William Elliott, executors; directed that his son, William,

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be bound as an apprentice until twenty-one to the said William Elliott; directed that his daughter, Jane, live with her sister, Eliza Grimball, wife of Thomas Grimball, until she should reach the age of eighteen and that she should be "brought up to her needle"; directed that his daughter, Lydia, be brought up until she reach the age of eighteen and be "put to school to learn" by Mrs. Elizabeth Wetherick and that the executors agree with Mrs. Wetherick for the same. Witnesses: William Sadler, John Child, Timothy Bellamy, Thomas Hepworth, Recorded July 22, 1707. (Page 133.)

Will of Christopher Smith, of Carolina, gentleman, made July 9, 1706, and proved before Governor Johnson, May 3, 1709, directed his funeral expenses to be first paid out of his estate, desiring that they amount to not more than £5. current money of the province; gave granddaughter, Mary Beresford, a tract of seventy acres of land which he had purchased of Philip Dobridge and which had formerly belonged to James Hutton and situated in Berkeley County on Mawan, or Thomas, or Col. Daniell's Island, but in case of her death without issue it was to go to his said grandson, Christopher Smith; gave grandson, "Christopher Smyth the son of John Smyth", deceased, when he should attain the age of twenty, a plantation in Berkeley County, known as Cowpens, Upper Fork, and containing one thousand acres, also one half of his negroes, horses, mares, cattle, plate, household stuff and personal estate; gave his wife the use of said plantation, slaves, cattle, hogs and premises in consideration of her furnishing said grandson meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel necessary and convenient and of her "educating of him at school & buying of him books & all things requisite for his learning until he be twenty years of age"; gave granddaughters, Mary and Elizabeth, children of his said son, "John Smyth deceased", a negro apiece as they attain the age of eighteen, and in the event of the death of either the other was to get both negroes unless the one so dying should leave issue; gave "wife Dorothy Smith" the tract of land upon which she then lived, called Stock Prior, in Berkeley County, up

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Charles Town Neck, containing five or six hundred acres, houses, out-houses, barns, stables, etc., for life, in lieu of dower, also all the remainder of his personal estate for life, all the white servants during their "times", horses, mares, hogs, cattle, household goods, plate, goods, wares, grain and merchandise upon condition that she constantly employ the negroes on the plantation so as to keep the same in good repair; gave all of said property to grandson, Christopher Smyth, after the death of testator's wife, and in the event of his death without issue the bequest was to go to his grandchildren, Mary Beresford and Mary and Elizabeth Smyth, or such of them as should be living; appointed wife, Dorothy Smith, guardian of grandson, Christopher, and sole executrix, but in case of her death, William Elliott, planter, of Berkeley County, was to act as executor and guardian. Witnesses: Thomas Broughton, William Smith, George Logan and Henry Wigington. (Pages 134-135.)

November 12, 1708, John Moore and Richard Wigg executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Moore's proper administration of the estate of Simon Merrick, late of Berkeley County, deceased. (Page 136.)

December 23, 1708, John Barnwell, Esq., and Capt. Joseph Page, executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Barnwell's proper administration of the estate of Charles Morgan, late of Granville County, deceased. Witness: Job Rothmahler. (Page 137.)

January 14, 1708-9, Sarah Freer and William Gibbon executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Sarah Freer's proper administration of the estate of John Freer, late of Colleton County, deceased. Witness: Job Rothmahler. (Page 138.)

May 5, 1709, Sarah Rhett, Thomas Broughton and Ralph Izard executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Rhett's proper administration of the estate of John Kimber. Witness: Job Rothmahler. (Page 139.)

May 12, 1709, Mary Bulline, Dominick Arthur and John Gough executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mary Bulline's proper administration of the estate of Roger Weeks. (Page 140.)

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May 12, 1709, Elizabeth Shand and Richard Park executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Elizabeth Shand's proper administration of the estate of James Shand, late of Berkeley County, deceased. (Page 141.)

In May, 1709, Mrs. Page and John Barnwell executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Page's faithful administration of the estate of Joseph Page of this province, deceased. Witness: Job. Rothmahler. (Page 142.)

May 25, 1709, William Smith, Samuel Eveleigh and Dove Williamson executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Smith and Eveleigh's faithful administration of the estate of Richard Nixon, deceased, late of the Province. Witness: James Goold. (Page 144. "Trott Secretary Ends." Page 143 contains a blank bond.)

Sept. 9, 1709, Daniel Quintard and Capt. Jonathan Drake executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Quintard's faithful administration of the estate of Jaques Marseau, deceased, late of the province. Witness: James Mazyck. (Page 145.)

August 5, 1709, John Holland, Sr., gentleman, and Dr. John Hutchinson executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Holland's faithful administration of the estate of John Holland, Jr., deceased, late of the province. Witness: Thomas Hepworth, Dep. Sec. (Page 146.)

August 25, 1709, William Nash, Jr., and Charles Armstrong executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Nash's faithful administration of the estate of Daniel Nash, deceased, late of the province. Witness: Henry Wigington, Secretary. (Page 147.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Nash, deceased, were granted to William Nash, Jr., August 25, 1709. (Page 148.)

The warrant of appraisement on the estate of Daniel Nash was directed to John Jarvis, Samuel Shaddock, James Green, Thomas Stanyarne and William Green. (Page 148.)

August 31, 1709, Mary Neud and Philip Gendron executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Neud's faithful administration of the estate of Nicholas Neud, deceased, late of the province. Witness: Henry Wigington, Secretary. Letters of administration were granted to Mary

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Neud, "widd of s^d^ Nicholas Neud," August 31, 1709, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to Peter Gaillard, Peter Robert, Jr., Henry Bruneau, Daniel Huger, Sr., and Charles de Creux. (Page 149.)

August 31, 1709, Prudence Mary Bonin, widow, and Henry Bruneau, gentleman, executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Bonin's faithful administration of the estate of Aman Bonin, deceased, late of the province. Witness: H. Wigington, Secretary. Letters of administration were granted to Mrs. Bonin on the same day, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to Peter Le Chevalier, Elisha Prioleau, Charles Franchome, Isaac Porcher, Jr., and Peter Manigault on the same day. (Pages 149-150.)

August 30, 1709, William Beard and Thomas Dalton executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Baird's proper guardianship of Anne Dearsley, an infant. Witness: T. Hepworth. (Page 151.)

October 20, 1709, Matthew Beard, James Moore and James Beard executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Matthew Beard's proper guardianship of Margaret, Edward, Nicholas and Ann, orphan children of Nicholas Mahum, deceased. Witness: T. Hepworth. (Page 153. Page 152 is blank.)

October 25, 1710, Roger Saunders, John Bourne and John Fulham executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for the said Saunders's faithful administration of the estate of William Saunders, deceased late of the province. (Page 154.)

John Collins, of Charles Town, by his will, made August 13, 1707, and proved before Governor Johnson, February 9, 1709, gave wife, Elizabeth, a town lot in Charles Town, a negro woman, a pacing horse and all of his furniture; gave son, Jonah Collins, his lands at Carnadey (1,300 acres), Primatt's and Waslihoe plantations; gave son, Alexander Collins, Tibwen and Bull's Island plantations; gave daughter, Elizabeth Collins, a feather bed and furniture, a negro girl and £150. currency when eighteen or married; gave daughter, Jane Collins, a like legacy on like terms; directed his executors to sell his "Plantation on y^e^: Neck of the Town on Cooper River" and the stock on the same and

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divide the proceeds of sale equally between his said daughters, and reckoned a part of the £150. currency already bequeathed to them, the remainder thereof being paid to each of the brothers from their shares; gave wife a third of his whole estate real and personal, and the remainder to his children to be equally divided among them; appointed wife executrix and son, Jonah, executor. Witnesses: George Bedon, Mary Floyd, Peter Mailhet, Mary Parris and Jacob Satur. (Pages 155-157.)

January 20, 1710 (1711), John Bollard, Andrew Allen and Thomas Hawley executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for Bollard's faithful administration of the estate of William Bollard, deceased, late of the province (Page 158.)

May 25, 1711, Manly Williamson, John Williamson and Andrew Allen executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for the Williamsons's faithful administration of the estate of John Maitland, deceased, late of the province. (Page 159.)

(To be continued.)

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AN EARLY REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT—This Day arrived here, in the Sloop Commerce, Capt. Richardson, from New York, the Remains of the Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq: a Gentleman not less distinguished by his Goodness of Heart, than his ample Fortune. He had resided several Years in England, on Account of the Education of his numerous Family, which having in a great Measure accomplished, he returned last Year to this his native Country. Being attacked with a violent Disorder, he was advised to avoid our Summer Heats, and accordingly, about six Weeks ago, sailed for New York, where, after suffering much with a becoming Fortitude, he died on the 7th of this Month. As he lived beloved and respected so he died sincerely regretted by all who had the Happiness of being acquainted with so good and worthy a Man.

In the same Vessel returned here Mrs. Fenwicke, Widow, and Messrs Edward & Thomas Fenwicke, Sons of the above-mentioned Gentleman.

(*South Carolina and American General Gazette,* 21 July, 1775.)

When the Hon. Edward Fenwicke, a member of the King's Council in South Carolina died in New York on 7th July, 1775, his widow and sons chartered the sloop Commerce for the voyage to Charles Town, whither they carried his remains for interment. (See *So. Ca. and Am. Gen. Gazette* of 21st July, 1775, for the obituary notice.)

The war had but just begun for it was only on 19th April of the same year that the first gun had been fired at Lexington, and on 3rd July Washington had taken command of the American forces gathered around Boston.

In Charles Town Lord William Campbell, the Royal Governor, was still iving on Meeting Stdeet, but the powers of government had been since 14th June exercised by a Council of Safety, appointed by, the Provincial Congress, who were busily engaged in levying troops and otherwise preparing for the struggle. The misfortunes that then befell the sloop Commerce are to be gathered from the "Case of Peter Berton, late of New York" as presented by him to the Royal Commissioners—(See Ontario Archives, Vol. II, page 864.) Captain Richardson of the Commerce had been instructed to return as promptly as possible to New York, bringing passengers but no goods. When ready to return she had been "taken possession of by orders of a Rebel Committee and employed by them 27 or 28 days." When released she sailed for New York, and was seized in October, 1775, at Sandy Hook, by his Majesty's ship, King Fisher.

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She was sent into Halifax, where she was condemned as a prize, and brought into New York in 1776 by Captn. Mountague [sic]. The claimant "thinks this was the Pretence of Capt. Mountague's seizing it." We get in this a glimpse of the disregard of private rights when war is flagrant—a disregard finely pictured in Cooper's novel "Miles Wallingford," where he tells of the treatment of the American ship "Dawn" by the belligerants, France and England.

The names of two sons of M^r^. Fenwick are to be found in the Confiscation Acts of 1782; first, Edward Fenwick, who had married a daughter of John Stuart, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and who had signed the address to Lord Cornwallis upon his success at Camden; and, secondly, John Fenwick, who held a commission in the Royal militia. The latter was almost certainly the Col. Fenwick who was taken by Col. Harden, just previous to his capture of Fort Balfour in 1781. (*Contributed by D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.*)

WITHERSPOON TOMB-STONE INSCRIPTIONS—The following inscriptions, copied by Mr. S. A. Graham, a member of this Society, are from a Witherspoon burying-ground in Williamsburg County, about two and a half miles south of Lower Bridge, on the Broomstraw Road. There are a number of other graves, with stones, but the inscriptions are obliterated.

Esther Dubose Witherspoon
Daughter of Robert & Catherine D. Witherspoon
b Apl 15, 1816, d Aug 12, 1820.

Langon Cheves Witherspoon
Son of Robt & Catherin M.
Born Apl 1 1818 D Aug 5 1820

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Robert Sidney Witherspoon
Born 18th Sep 1794 d Aug 26 1819

Mary A A Witherspoon
Daughter of Thos & Janet Witherspoon Died June 15 1808

Robert Witherspoon
Son of James & Grandson of John Witherspoon
who was borne in Aug 1728 Died 15 Apl 1788

Elizabeth Witherspoon
Consort of Robert Witherspoon & Daughter of William
& Mary Heathly
who was born June 5th 1740 & died July 5 1820
aged 80 years & one month

Joseph M'Kee
who departed this life the 31st March 1810
aged 77 years
also of
Ann M'Kee his second wife
who died the 29th Dec 1778 aged 37 years
& also of
Elizabeth M'Kee his third wife
who died the 6 of July 1810 aged 66 years

Mrs. Ann Witherspoon
Wife of Gavin Witherspoon
Died February 27, 1816, aged 47 years. She was a
devoted Christian.
This monument is erected to her memory by her daughter
E. W. Montgomery.

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INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE "CHAPEL OF EASE" OF ST. JAMES CHURCH GOOSE CREEK, SITUATED NEAR MOUNT HOLLY, S. C. (*Contributed by Mr. Jos. I Waring.*)

(Headstone.)

In Memory of
Dr. Robert Broun
who departed this Life
25th Nov. 1757.
Aged 43 years

(Slab on brick foundation.)

Long may this marble remain
to testify to the filial affection
of Mrs. Mary Loocock who caused it
to be erected—
Sacred to the Memory
of her beloved Brother Robert Broun M. D.
who departed this life
6th of June 1766
Aged 44.

(Slab on brick foundation.)

Long may this marble
as a testimony of filial affection
of Robert Broun
who caused it to be erected
Sacred to the Memory of
his beloved Brother
Archibald Brown
who departed this Life
the 1st. day of Dec. 1797
Aged 16 years.

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(Slab.)

Sacred to the Memory of
Aaron Loocock Esq.
who departed this Life
10th. Feby. 1794
Aged 61 years

(Slab.)

Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs. Caroline Deas
who departed this Life
on the Evening of 21st. Dec 1816.
Aged 35 years 7 ms 3 days.

(Headstone.)

Sacred to the Memory of
Richard Couch Esq.
who died 2nd. Feby 1786
Aged 45 years

(Headstone.)

Mr. John Reidheimer
who departed this Life on May 10th. 1826
Aged 72 years.
Actively patriotic in the War of the
Revolution, he sustained the charactor
of firm love for his Country.
As a Christian he was devout
As a man honest
As a friend sincere.
And he now reaps the reward,
of his toils in the Bosom
of his God.

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(Headstone.)

Sacred to the Memory of
Peter Reidheimer
who departed this Life
July 17th. 1812
Aged 57 years
"Come hither mortal cast an eye
Then go thy way prepared to die.
Here read thy doom for die thou must
Some day like me be turned to dust"

TWO EARLY TRADERS IN CAROLINA—The following abstract of articles of agreement, is taken from the *Collections of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., Abstracts of Wills,* Vol. 2, p. 440.

Articles of Agreement made in Charlestowne, Berkeley County, Carolina April 20, 1685, between Richard Codner, master of the ketch "Adventure" 16 tons burden and Humphrey Ashley, mariner. The said Codner has let 1/3 of the vessel to said Ashley, for a trading voyage along the shore as they shall agree. And said Ashley is to pay £4.10s. per month, while on the voyage, and is to put in 1/3 of the trading stock, and 1/3 of the provisions, and to pay 1/3 of the Port charges, the voyage not to exceed 4 months, to begin April 17, last. The said Ashley is to find one man besides himself, and a negro boy, and he is to pay their wages. The said Codner is to pay the wages of himself & 3 men. Each are bound in the sum of £50 to keep the agreement.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I and No. 4 of Vol. XI, are $1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is $4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at $1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

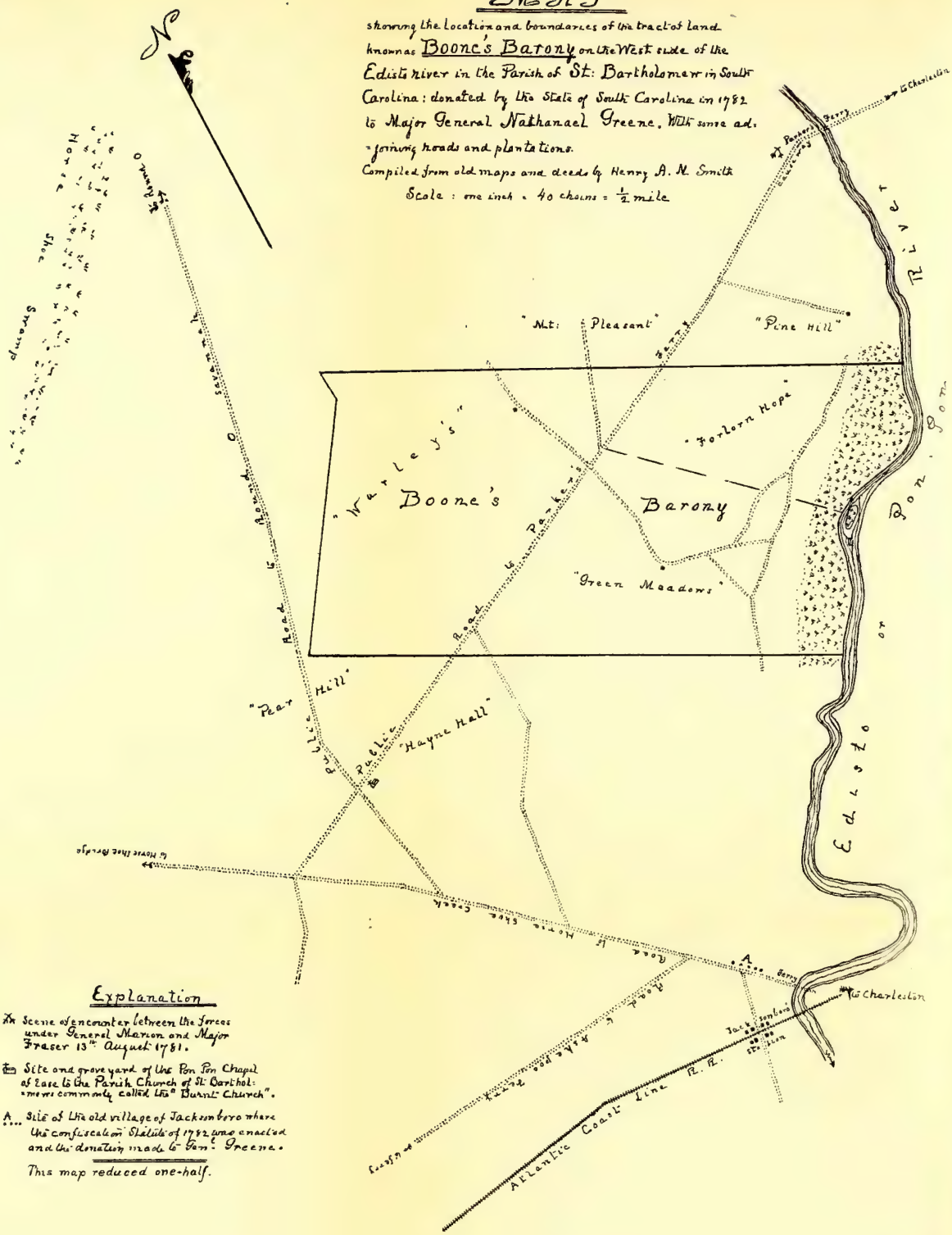
Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

MAP

showing the location and boundaries of the tract of land known as Boone's Barony on the West side of the Edisto river in the Parish of St: Bartholomew in South Carolina: donated by the State of South Carolina in 1782 to Major General Nathanael Greene, with some adjoining roads and plantations.

Compiled from old maps and deeds by Henry A. M. Smith

Scale: one inch = 40 chains = ½ mile



Explanation

☆ Scene of encounter between the forces under General Marion and Major Fraser 13th August 1781.

⊞ Site and grave yard of the Pon Pon Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church of St Bartholomew, "more commonly called the "Burnt Church".

A.... Site of the old village of Jacksonboro where the confiscation statute of 1782 was enacted and the donation made to Genl Greene.

This map reduced one-half.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XIII APRIL, 1912. No. 2

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

VIII.

BOONE'S BARONY.

This barony, popularly denominated such, was one in so far as it was laid out to a Cassique who was entitled under the Fundamental Constitutions to hold a barony, but was not one under the true definition of a barony in South Carolina as given in the first article of this series on the baronies of South Carolina, because it did not contain the requisite number of acres, viz: 12,000. It is also not at all clear that it was laid out specifically as a barony to which the grantee was entitled under his patent as a Cassique. It rather appears to have been a direct purchase from the Lords Proprietors. It has been included in this series, first, because it was generally known as a barony, but mainly by reason of the special interest attaching to its ownership successively by three persons who played prominent parts in the history of South Carolina.

The first grantee was John Smith. As to the identity of this particular John Smith with the Cassique of that name there has been some confusion. In 1675 there came to the Province a John Smith (or Smyth) who was recom-

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mended by the Earl of Shaftsbury to the Governor and Council, in a letter dated 14 June, 1675, "as my particular "friend." The letter further instructed that a Manor should be set out to him "to any Number of Acres prescribed for "Man^rs in our Fundamentall Constitutions.'"[1]

The number of acres prescribed in those Constitutions for a Manor was not less than 3,000.[2]

This John Smith arrived in 1675 with his wife and a number of servants, and received warrants in that year for land to be laid out to him aggregating 1,800 acres.[3]

The land actually laid out and granted to him on 20th November, 1676, was a tract of 1,800 acres on the Ashley River, opposite the barony of the Earl of Shaftsbury and at a place called by the Indian name of Booshoo, Boochaw or Boochawee. It included the site of the later town of Dorchester and was subsequently transferred or regranted to the settlers of that Town.[4]

The name of the wife of this John Smith was certainly Mary. This John Smith certainly died prior to 28th April, 1682, for on that day letters of administration on his estate were applied for by his widow Mary Smith (or Smyth).[5] Previous to his death, from 1680 to 1681, he acted as deputy to one of the Proprietors. His widow, Mary Smith, subsequently, viz: December, 1682, married Arthur Middleton, and after his death for a third (so far as the record shows) husband, Ralph Izard.[6] So far as the record shows this John Smith left no children, and his widow, when the wife of Ralph Izard, made a will devising to him her interest in the Boochaw property.[7] This John Smith, whose wife was Mary, was, by the editor of the Shaftsbury papers (vol. V. of the Transactions of the S. C. Historical Society) and also by the present writer, assumed to have been the Cassique, but this as-

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[1]Collec^ns Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol. 5, p. 470.
[2]Ibid, p. 98.
[3]Printed Warrant Book, 1672-1679, pp. 105, 106, 110.
[4]S. C. Hist: and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 6, p. 63.
[5]Off: Hist: Com^n. S. C., vol. 1672-1692, p. 6.
[6]S. C. Hist: and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 6, p. 64.
[7]Ibid, vol. 5, p. 220.

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sumption seems to have been an erroneous one, from the following:

In May, 1682, the Lords Proprietors write to the Governor and Council that M^r^. John Smith had agreed for 10,000 acres of land, but that the conveyances could not be prepared so as to be forwarded by the same ship as their letter, but that his agents could select the 10,000 acres, but no grants should be made until further instructions.[8]

On 21st November, 1682, the Lords Proprietors write to the Governor and Council that they had granted patents for Cassiques to six persons, one of whom was "M^r^. Jno: "Smith."[9] On 13th November, 1682, a warrant was issued to lay out 6,000 acres of land to "M^r^. John Smyth & Anne "his wife" to be laid out pursuant to the instructions of the Lords Proprietors dated 10th May, 1682.[10] On 27th January, 1682/3 a formal grant with the usual plat attached was issued to "John Smith and Anne his wife" for 5,800 acres.[11] Later, viz: on 9th March 1682/3, warrants were issued to lay out to "John Smyth & Anne his wife" 140 acres, due for two servants brought to the Province in September, 1682, and a "Towne lott in Colleton County.[12] (Presumably at Wiltown or New London.)

It would appear more plausible that the dignity of a Cassique conferred on 21st November, 1682, was conferred on the John Smith whose wife was Anne, and who had in May, 1682, agreed for 10,000 acres and had actually in November, 1682, procured a warrant for 6,000 acres, than on the John Smith whose wife was Mary, who had several years before received a grant for but 1,800 acres and who had died prior to 28th April, 1682, seven months before the patent was issued.

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[8]Collec^ns^. Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol. 1, p. 106.

Calendar State Papers America and West Indies, vol. 1681-1685, p. 234.

[9]Rivers Hist: Sketch of S. C., p. 397.

Calendar State Papers America and West Indies, vol. 1681-1685, p. 339.

[10]Printed Warrant Book, 1680-1692, p. 73.

[11]Off: Hist: Com^n^. Memo. Bk., vol. 1, p. 500.

[12]Printed Warrant Book, 1680-1692, pp. 78, 79.

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The John Smith to whom the warrant for 6,000 acres was issued would appear from the record to have been in the Province when the land was granted, arriving with his servants in September, 1682. He does not further appear on the record, which likewise fails to show to what extent he settled up and improved his grant of 5,800 acres.

We next find the barony in the possession of Joseph Boone, who gives the following statement in the Memorial, stating his ownership made in 1733 concerning its acquisition by him:

> "Five thousand eight hundred acres granted to John "Smith and Ann his wife the 13 March 1682 in Col-"leton County butting & bounding Easterly on the "Fresh River of Edisto and Westerly on land not yet "run out and Northerly and Southerly on land not "yet laid out the said Five thousand eight hundred "acres being in joint tenancy to said John Smith and "Ann his wife the aforesaid John Smith being the "first that dyed the sole right was then vested in his "wife Ann and by certain conveyances from her the "said Ann (then widow) to her Nephew John Smith "and Frances his wife and from them by a certain "deed of Lease & Release from said John Smith and "Frances his wife bearing date the 18th February 1711 "conveyed to Joseph Boone & is now in his occupa-"tion."[13]

Of Joseph Boone, it appears from the record that he was the son of Thomas Boone of London, Merchant, and Sarah his wife, and apparently came to South Carolina about 1694. He was a merchant engaged in trading between England and the Province, and in 1704 was sent to England to represent the party in the Province that was in opposition to Governor Johnson and those in favor of the Church Act. He took an active part in the political life of the Province, and in 1715 was sent with Richard Beresford to England to obtain if possible from the Pro-

[13]Off: Hist: Comm: S. C., Memo. Bk., vol. 3, p. 46.

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prietors some abatement of the measures complained of by the Province, and if need be to invoke the assistance of the Crown against the Proprietors. In this, as in the other measures taken by the popular party which culminated in the revolution of 1720, Boone was conspicuous and active against the Proprietary government.[14] He had a house in Charles Town as well as his place in the country[15], and in 1715 during the Yemasse war an irruption of Appalachee Indians plundered and burned his settlement on the barony on the Edisto and destroyed a ship he was then building.[16]

He married Anne Alexander, one of the daughters of Landgrave Daniel Axtell and the widow of John Alexander.[17] He died in 1734 without children, and by his will devised certain of his property, including this barony, to his widow for life, and after her death to the sons of his brother, Charles Boone, by his second marriage.[18]

He directed in his will that he be buried at Mt. Boone. Mt. Boone was a property of some 1,200 acres that had been given to his wife by her mother, Dame Rebecca Axtell, and is situate about 2 to 2½ miles Southwest of the present village of Summerville. Mrs. Poyas, the "Octogenarian Lady" the author of "Carolina in the Olden Time" states inaccurately:

> "Mr. Boone his" (i. e. the second Landgrave Smith) "friend was about his own age and married to his "wife's sister Anne the daughter of Col. Blake who "tells us in her will that her mother survived her "father and gave her the plantation near Dorchester "which she named Mount Boone; she willed the same "to her nephew the Hon: Joseph Blake, who changed "the name to Newington."

This statement of hers has been accepted and followed by others. It is wholly incorrect. Anne Boone was not

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[14]McCrady S. C. under the Proprietary Government.
[15]Ibid, p. 469.
[16]Ibid, p. 570.
[17]Off: Hist: Comn. Memo. Bk. 3. p. 46.
[18]Probate Court Charleston Book, 1732-37, p. 197.

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a daughter of Col. Blake, who had no daughter named Anne,[19] nor was she the sister of the wife of the second Landgrave, Thomas Smith, who did not himself marry a daughter of Col. Blake, and the Newington place and the Mt. Boone place were entirely distinct.[20] The Newington place received its name apparently from Dame Rebecca Axtell coeval with her settlement there and years before her daughter married Joseph Boone. The Newington place was by M^rs^. Axtell given to her daughter Elizabeth, who married Colonel Joseph Blake, the son of the immigrant, Admiral Benjamin Blake, and under M^rs^. Blake's will Newington passed to her son Joseph Blake, commonly called the Honorable Joseph Blake. To M^rs^. Boone her mother gave an adjoining tract which (presumably, after M^rs^. Boone's second marriage) was called Mt. Boone. The name still survives in "Boone Hill Church" the name given to a Methodist Church now on a part of the old Boone Hill tract, about one mile Southwest of Summerville. The old residences of Newington and Mt. Boone were about half a mile apart, separated by what was then rice fields and is now thick swamp. The road called the Orangeburg or Cypress road runs within 100 yards of the ruins of the old Mt. Boone mansion which now consists only of the brick foundations of an old brick house of considerable size.

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[19]S. C. Hist: and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 13, p. 19.

[20]The writer of this article has had occasion before this to call attention to grave inaccuracies on the part of M^rs^. Poyas in her publications and desires to say in explanation, that M^rs^. Poyas for her zeal and labor in the perpetuation of the history of her family and of her people deserves the thanks and gratitude of all. Having little opportunity to refer to contemporary records she relied upon family traditions, a most unsafe thing to do when it comes from a period so remote as a century and a half. The consequence is that for the earlier periods she is very inaccurate and even for her own family descent is not to be relied upon unless her statements can be verified and corroborated by some record.

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Close by the old house is the following stone, now broken in half:

"Here Lyeth the Body of
"M^r. Joseph Boone
"Who departed this Life the 24th
"day of February 1734
"Aged 57 years"

During his lifetime Joseph Boone added to his Edisto barony by a number of grants of adjoining land (5 grants in number) aggregating 1886 acres, which added to the 5,800 acres granted to John Smith swelled the record acreage to 7,686.

Anne Boone, the widow of Joseph Boone died in 1751. By her will she makes certain devises to Charles and Thomas Boone, the children of her brother-in-law, Charles Boone, by Mary, his second wife.[21] She also devised her Mt. Boone place to her nephew, the Honorable Joseph Blake, but for some reason (perhaps because the devise lapsed, he having apparently predeceased his aunt) the property seems to have been sold by her executors as going under the residuary clause of her will to her granddaughter, Ann Slan.

Under the terms of the will of Joseph Boone, upon the death of his widow the barony and other property went to his nephews, and in 1752 Thomas Boone, who had been born in England in 1729, came to Carolina and took possession. In 1759 he was appointed Governor of New Jersey, where he continued until 1762, when he was appointed Governor of South Carolina and held the post there until 1764. He purchased from Sir John Colleton the latter's residence near Charles Town, formerly known as Exmouth. It lay on the Cooper River, south of Magnolia Cemetery, at a place afterwards occupied by the Oaks Club and now by the tanks of the Standard Oil Co. The name was changed (possibly by the last Sir John Colleton) to that of "Bachelors Hall." The administration of Governor Boone in South Carolina was not a successful

[21]Probate Court Charleston Bk., 1747-52, p. 459.

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one. He quarreled with the General Assembly and seems to have received a good deal of adverse comment. He left in 1764, and if he afterwards returned to look after his estates in the Province the writer has not discovered any evidence of it on the record. He seems to have remained in England during the revolutionary war and the Legislature which met at Jacksonborough in 1782 included him among those subjects of the Crown in list No. 1 whose estates were confiscated as being subjects of his Britannic Majesty.[22] He presented to the British Royal Commission of Enquiry into the losses and services of the American Loyalists a Memorial from which many of the facts here stated have been taken.[23] In this he states that the value of his property lost by confiscation was £41,207. 4s. 4d. Sterling, say $200,700. This, however, includes his negro slaves on the barony, which, according to John Tunno, one of his witnesses, "were the best negroes he ever knew in "that part of the country."

The same General Assembly which passed this confiscation Act, passed an ordinance by which in recognition of the services of Major General Nathanael Greene three commissioners named in the ordinance were directed to invest ten thousand guineas in the purchase of an estate to be presented to him by the State of South Carolina.[24]

The Hon: William Johnson of South Carolina (one of the Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court) the official biographer of General Greene, in that he was selected by the family to act as such and had all General Greene's papers turned over to him for the purpose, writes of this presentation as follows:[25]

> "In South Carolina, Boones Barony, a very valuable "body of land to the south of the Edisto, with a pro-"portion of the slaves attached to the land as the "property of one of the confiscated estates, were or-

[22]Stats. of S. C., vol. 4, p. 516; vol. 6, p. ——
[23]Lenox Library, N. Y., Transcripts, Schedule of Losses of So. Ca. Claimants, vol. 2, pp. 437-475.
[24]Stats. of S. C., vol. 4, p. 515.
[25]Ibid, vol. 2, p. 401.

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"dered by the Legislature to be conveyed to General "Greene. As there were a number of other slaves "constituting a part of the same gang, he made ap-"plication to the Legislature, to have a value set upon "them, and give him credit for a few years, that he "may be enabled to purchase them. This also was "immediately acquiesced in. The slaves were valued "and transferred to him, and thus he became not only "a slave owner, but a slave purchaser, a characteristic "which gave no little umbrage to his quondam friends "the Quakers, and which has been often dwelt on with "some surprise, by those who were acquainted with "his early enthusiasm in the cause of human freedom."

The barony lay between Parker's Ferry on the Edisto River and Jacksonboro, and it was in this region that Greene was encamped for months in 1781 and 1782. He had ample opportunity to inspect the lands and observe the negro slaves and their health and capability, and there can be but little doubt but that the selection by the Commissioners of this estate to be presented to him was approved of, if not suggested, by him.

The journal of the Senate for the session in 1782 shows that it was reported to that body that upon surveying Boone's Barony it was found to contain much more land than at first reported and that the ten thousand guineas was not enough to pay for it all. Thereupon it was resolved to give him the whole tract.

The record shows, that by a deed dated 16th May, 1782,[26] the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, under the Act of 1782, conveyed to Major General Nathanael Greene for £14,865. 12s. 10d. Sterling the plantation late the property of Thomas Boone, on the west side of Edisto River, containing 6,640 acres.

The acreage stated in the deed is only 6,640 acres, but as appeared by the later survey made in 1796 the actual acreage was 7,420 acres, substantially the original grant to John and Ann Smith, with the additions made by

[26]M. C. O. Charleston Bk. M. 5, p. 448.

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Joseph Boone. The value stated, £14,865. 12s. 10d. Sterling, presumably represents the total value exceeding the 10,000 guineas which the Legislature originally agreed to donate, and it would appear therefore that General Greene received an estate which was supposed to contain 6,640 acres, worth £14,865. 12s. 10d., but which in reality contained 7,420 acres and was worth correspondingly more. This value, say about $72,395.75 in U. S. currency, was a prodigious one for the times, especially in the impoverished condition of a war devasted people, and shows that the property, when conveyed to General Greene, must have been in very excellent condition, both with regard to the extent and title of the arable acreage and to the buildings and plantation equipment. It certainly appears that no considerations of petty limitation restricted the generosity of the people of South Carolina, either in the original donation or its enlargement at the suggestion of the recipient.

Criticism of a considerable and invidious character was directed at General Greene because notwithstanding his Quaker antecedents and early atmosphere he became a large slave owner, and as a large landed proprietor in the South was one of that class subsequently execrated as being mercenary traders in human flesh and heartless slave drivers. He seems to have removed his slaves from their homes in South Carolina to Georgia, but there is nothing in the record to show that like some others who changed principles for profit and joined the same class, he ever abused by any ill treatment those in his power as their owner and master.

He no doubt possessed that large mindedness that enabled him to recognize that if he was to utilize the estates donated to him by the gratitude of the Southern States he could do so only by resorting to the sole supply of labor that the region and the times permitted, viz: negro slaves.

Exactly what General Greene did in the way of utilization of the barony it is impossible now to say.

The State of Georgia followed the example set by South

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Carolina in recognizing in a most concrete way the services of General Greene.[27]

> "The beautiful and highly improved place of the "late Governor Graham in Georgia" (also confiscated) "called Mulberry Grove (the *la plus beille* of the con- "quered lands) was ordered to be conveyed to him; "and with a most delicate attention to the comfort and "known personal attachment to himself and Wayne, "the adjoining plantation was conveyed to the latter."

In 1785 General Greene established his residence in Georgia at Mulberry Grove and seems to have removed his slaves there from South Carolina. He died not long afterwards, on 19th June, 1786.

He died considerably involved financially, mainly to creditors at the North who were pressing for settlement, and his widow had great difficulties in her attempts to extricate his estate. What use she made of the property on the Edisto River in South Carolina does not appear, but judgments were recovered against the estate and in 1801 the South Carolina property was sold by the Sheriff. The estate was sold in the subdivisions designated on a plat from a resurvey made in 1796, which found the contents to be 7,420 acres, and was disposed of in two tracts.

To Andrew Burnet was sold on 3d Nov'r, 1801, four of these subdivisions, viz: No. 1, called the Old Ground, No. 4, called Turkey hill, No. 6 and No. 7, aggregating 4,517 acres and covering all the barony lying between the public road to Ashepoo and the Edisto River.[28] To Felix Warley on the same day was sold tract No. 2, called the Savannah, No. 3, called the New Ground and No. 5, aggregating 2,903 acres, comprising the remainder of the barony lying south or west of the public road.[29]

The part purchased by Andrew Burnet was afterwards divided into two plantations, the Northern containing 1,505

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[27]Johnsons Greene *Ibid.*
[28]M. C. O. Charleston Bk. J. 8, p. 200.
[29]Ibid, Bk. A. 8, p. 446.

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acres, called "Forlorn Hope" and the Southern called "Green Meadows" containing 3,015 acres. The destruction of the records of Colleton County during the invasion of the State by Sherman's army makes it impossible to further trace with much accuracy the devolution of these properties.

A Dr. Joseph Glover seems to have owned "Forlorn Hope" in 1838. He devised it to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Postell and by the latter's children it was sold away subsequent to 1865. The tract purchased by Felix Warley continued in his family until about 1904, when it was also sold away. The map published with this article is taken from a copy of the map made in 1796. Adjoining the barony to the south and southwest were the two plantations called "Hayne Hall" and "Pear Hill" which belonged to Col: Isaac Hayne the revolutionary officer who was executed on the gibbet by the British in August, 1781, and whose plantation entries with regard to the two places have been published in previous numbers of this Magazine. "Hayne Hall" seems to have been his home and residence and it was in the garden at this residence that he was buried after his execution. This is stated on the authority of Col. Stephen Jarvis, then a British officer, a Lieutenant in Major Fraser's command, who states that he saw his grave the day after he was buried.[30] In his will Col. Hayne directs that he be buried by the side of his wife.[31] Hayne had been captured about a month before, not far from his home. Exactly where the writer has not been able to locate. Johnson in his Traditions of the Revolution (not a very safe authority) says at the plantation of a Mrs. Ford about four miles beyond Parker's ferry. The Royal Gazette of the date says in general terms at the Horse Shoe, which referring to the Horse Shoe Creek or Swamp might mean anywhere within five or ten miles from Parker's ferry and about the same from Hayne's own home. Some revenge for Hayne came soon, for the very next day Major Fraser's command encountered General Marion's on the cause-

[30]Journal of American History, vol. 1, No. 4, p. 728.
[31]Probate Court Charleston, Will Bk. A., p. 41.

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way leading to Parker's ferry and suffered a "sad disaster." According to Jarvis, "We lost one hundred and twenty-"five killed and a great many wounded, and the enemy "retired without the loss of a man. All our artillery were "killed or wounded before they could bring their guns to "bear upon the enemy."[32] This incident is no part of the history of the barony, but is referred to here to draw attention to this account of Jarvis, whose MSS. published in the Journal of American History, is a most valuable contribution to the history of the revolutionary war in lower Carolina. This severe disaster inflicted by Marion on the enemy on the Parker's ferry causeway has never been given its proper position and credit, although one may be permitted to doubt if the number in dead alone could, as appears in the printed statement of Jarvis', have been 125. Considering the number engaged and giving due proportion to the wounded that number seems impossible. According to McCrady, citing James Life of Marion, the Americans next day counted twenty-seven dead *horses* on the field; the British had already buried their dead.

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[32]Ibid.

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ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1700-1711.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the January Number)

Will of George Fullerton, of Charles Town, province of South Carolina, merchant, made October 8, 1708, and proved before Governor Johnson, January 3, 1709, gave William Rhett, Jr., son of William Rhett, of Charles Town, merchant, £200. currency of Carolina; gave Sarah Rhett, daughter of said William Rhett, a like sum; gave Catherine Rhett, daughter of said William Rhett, a like sum; gave William Rhett, Sr., and Sarah, his wife, a like sum and £100. "Sterling money of England", which he had then lying in the hands of Robert South, of London, merchant; gave the said Sarah, wife of the said William, a negro boy called Snow Hill; gave the poor of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, £20. currency of Carolina; gave the rector of St. Philip's for the time being £10. currency of Carolina; gave remainder of his estate to brother, "William Fullerton", of "the Shire of Ayre in the west of Scotland"; appointed friends, William and Sarah Rhett, and wife as executors. Witnesses: Bentley Cooke, Mary Pearce and Sarah Cooke. (Pages 160-161.)

Will of Thomas Hubbard, of Berkeley County, made August 26, 1709, and proved before Governor Gibbes, August 19, 1710, gave wife, Hester Hubbard, all of his real and personal estate for life; gave John Lawes, after the decease of said wife, a negro man, provided the said John Lawes should make over the land on which he lived, adjoining testator, to one of his daughters, Ann or Dorothy Lawes, but if he should refuse to give the land to either of the aforesaid daughters, then the negroes were to be sold and the money divided between testator's two sons, William Waties and Henry Furwell; gave his granddaughters, Ann and Dorothy Lawes, after the death of his wife, two Indian girls, Inolly and Nanney; gave daughter,

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Elizabeth, £100. currency of Carolina, to be paid by William Waties after said wife's death; gave son, Henry Furwell, one half of his goods, chattels, slaves, horses and cattle, excepting such as had already been bequeathed; gave son, William Waties, the house and land where testator then resided and the other half of his personal estate not otherwise bequeathed, provided that he pay testator's daughter, Elizabeth Hubbard, £100. in five payments of £20. per annum after the death of testator's wife, but it was stipulated that if the said Elizabeth should marry Thomas Martin that she should not receive anything, and the £100. should be divided between Henry Furwell and William Waties; gave Hugh Fling all of his wearing apparel and twenty shillings in money; appointed "Capt. Peter Guerard & Percival Pawley" executors and bequeathed them twenty shillings each. Witnesses: William Waties, Jr., Katherine Waties and Capt. Percival Pawley. (Pages 162-163.)

Will of John Thomas, of Charles Town, St. Philip's Parish, and province of South Carolina, surgeon, made July 22, 1710, and proved before "Honrble. Coll: Robert Gibbes Esqr. Governr. &co." September 26, 1710, gave the minister, for the time being, of the French Church in Charles Town, £5. currency per annum; gave the poor of Charles Town £20. currency; gave friend, Peter Fillion, cooper, of Charles Town, £20. currency; gave wife, Mary, one-third of his real estate for life, at her death to go to her three daughters, Mary Wragg, Judith DuBose and Ann DuBose, also one-third of his personal estate; gave Judith DuBose £842. currency; gave Ann Dubose a like sum; gave remainder of estate to Mary Wragg, Judith DuBose and Ann DuBose, but in case of the death of either without issue her share was to go to the survivors; gave Elias Bissett, £5.; gave Ann Hester Poinsett, £5.; gave Thomas Satur, son of Jacob Satur, £10.; gave Mary Guerin, daughter of Mathurin Guerin, £10.; gave Jacob Satur a mourning ring of forty shillings value; gave Peter Manigault a mourning ring of twenty-five shillings value; appointed

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wife, executrix. Witnesses: John Simmons, John Jordin, Jacob Satur and Mary Satur. (Pages 163-165.)

Will of Richard Prize, of South Carolina, Indian trader, made May 19, 1707, and proved before Governor Gibbes, September 22, 1710, gave an Indian woman by whom he had two children, Elizabeth and Sarah Prize, her freedom and two Indian slaves (a woman, Fortuna, and a girl, Jeany); gave his said two daughters the remainder of his real and personal estate; gave friend, Matthew Porter, a gold ring of the price of twenty shillings; gave James Peartree and Elizabeth, his wife, a gold ring each of the value of twenty shillings and appointed them his executors, requesting them to take charge of his said two daughters. Witnesses: David Ferguson, David Rize and Patrick P. Ballentine. (Pages 165-166.)

December 8, 1710, Francis LeBrasseur and George Logan executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for LeBrasseur's faithful discharge of the trust of "Guardian and Tutor of the P'son & Portion of Christopher Arthur" during his minority. (Page 167.)

In the Name of God Amen I: Abraham Isack of Cyty of New Yorke Being bound to Sea and therefore being present in good health, but not knowing when it may please the Almighty God to take me out of ye world my Will is yt after my just debts are paid I bequeath all my Estate whatsoever be it in houses Lands Good Chatles or what else unto my Dear and Loveing Sister Sarah Isack & to her heires for ever shee paying out of ye same ye Sum of ten Pounds New Yourke mony to my Brother Henry Isack if Liveing, after my Deceas and I do Constitute and appoynt my dear Sister Sarah my whole and Sole Executrix of this my Will, revokeing all Wills by me heretofore made and this alone to Stand in Force. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seale in New Yorke this Twenty Sixth day of May Anno Dom. One Thousand Seven hundred & Nine.

Signd Seald published and
Declared by ye said Abra: Isack
in ye presence of us

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UNIV

Edmd. Creiswell
Jno Basford

Abraham Isack (Seale)

Recorded Febry 20th 1710 per J. H. D. Secy. (Page 168.)

February 22, 1710, Richard Capers and Richard Reynolds executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for Capers's faithful performance of his trust as "Guardian and Tutor of y' person and portion of Thomas Capers" during his minority. (Page 169.)

Will of "Edward Tynte, Esqr Constituted Governor of Carolina in America being about to take a speedy voyage thither", made July 19, 1709, gave Frances Kilner, of Browlow Street, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, all of his estate, after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, and appointed her, executrix. Witnesses: the Earl of Craven, Palatine of Carolina; Denbigh Reimon, William Morgan and Abel Ketelbey. (Page 170.)

July 13, 1711, John Cooper, vintner, as a creditor of John Todd, gent., entered a caveat in the Secretary's office against a nuncupative will, or pretended nuncupative will, which "One John Charlton would insinuate & Endeavor to have pass'd the Accoustom'd Seal in his favour for that the s^d nuncupative Will or pretended nuncupative Will is void of those necessary Qualifications and Circumstances the Law in Such Cases requires". (Page 171.)

August 3, 1711, Henry Bruneau and Michael Durazeaux executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for Bruneau's faithful performance of his trust as administrator of the estate of Paul Bruneau, deceased. Witness: Thomas Hepworth, Deputy Secretary. (Pages 171-172.)

August 3, 1711, Peter Cattell and George Evans executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for Cattell's faithful administration of the estate of Margaret Cattell, relict and administratrix of the estate of John Cattell, of the province, deceased. Witness: William Stone. (Pages 172-173.)

December 17, 1711, William Cattell and Peter Cattell executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for William Cattell's

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faithful administration of the estate of John Cattell, gent., deceased. Witness: William Stone. (Pages 174-175.)

August 7, 1711, Mary Grimball, Thomas Grimball and James Burtt executed a bond to Governor Gibbes for Mary Grimball's faithful performance of her trust as "Guardian and Tutor" of Christofer Linkley, a minor. Witness: Thomas Hepworth, Deputy Secretary. (Pages 175-176.)

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ORDER BOOK

of

John Faucheraud Grimké.

August 1778 to May 1780.

(Continued from the January Number)

A RETURN OF THE OFFICERS IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Names, Regiments, Dates of Commissions, Dates of Resignation or Promotion and Remarks:

NOTE—*rg* signifies Regiment; *r*, Resigned; *p*, Promoted.

Major General Robert Howe.
Brig^{r}: General W^{m}. Moultrie.

COLONELS.

Isaac Huger, 5 *rg*, 25 March: 1776.
W^{m}. Thompson, 3 *rg*, 16 Sep^{r}: 1776.
Owen Roberts, Art:, 16 Sep: 1776. Killed 20 June 1779, Stono Ferry.
C. C. Pinckney, 1 *rg*, 16 Sep. 1776.

LT. COLONELS.

Alex^{r}. McIntosh, 5 *rg*, 25 March 1776.
—— Marion[1], 2 *rg*, 6 Sep^{r}: 1776.
James Mayson, 3 *rg*, 16 Sep^{r}: 1776.
Barnard Elliott, Art:, 16 Sep^{r}: 1776. Died 25 Oct. 1778.
W^{m}. Henderson, 6 *rg*, 16 Sep^{r}: 1776.
—— Scott[2], 1 *rg*, 2^{d} May [?] 1776.

MAJORS.

Benjamin Huger, 5 *rg*, 25 Mar: 1776. Killed before Charles Town.

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[1]Francis Marion, *see Roll of Society of Cincinnati.*
[2]William Scott, Ibid.

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Peter Horry, 2 *rg*, 6 Sep: 1776.
Samuel Wise, 3 *rg*, 16 Sepr. 1776.
Barard Beckman, Art., 16 Sepr. 1776, *p* 25 Oct^{r}: 1778.
W^{m}. Brown, 6 *rg*, 16 Sepr. 1776.
Thos. Pinckney, 1 *rg*, 2 May 1778.

CAPTAINS.

Isaac Harleston, 2 *rg*, 4 Nov^{r}: 1775.
Edmund Hyrne, 1 *rg*, 4 Nov^{r}: 1775.
Roger Saunders, 1 *rg*, 4 Nov^{r}: 1775, *r* Oct. 6. 1778.
Charles Motte, 2 *rg*, 4 Nov^{r}: 1775.
James Ladson, 1 *rg*, 15 Nov^{r}: 1775.
John Vanderhorst, 1 *rg*, 11 Dec^{r}: 1775.
John Donaldson, 3 *rg*, 6 Feb^{y}: 1776.
Samuel Taylor, 6 *rg*, 25 March: 1776.
Felix Warley, 3 *rg*, 24 May 1776.
James Conyers, 5 *rg*, 10 June 1776.
Glen Drayton, 1 *rg*, 9 Aug^{t}: 1776.
W^{m}. Charmock, 2 *rg*, 29 Aug^{t}: 1776.
Richard Brown, 3*rg*, 14 Sep^{r}: 1776.
David Hopkins, 3 *rg*, 15 Sep^{r}: 1776.
Thomas Lesesne, 2^{d}. *rg*, 16 Sep^{r}: 1776.
John C: Smith, 3 *rg*, 16 Sep^{r}: 1776.
John F: Grimké, Art:, 16 Sep^{r}: 1776, *p* 25 Oct^{r}: 1778.
Thomas Moultrie, 2 *rg*, 22 Oct^{r}: 1776.
Ephraim Mitchell, Art:, 1 Nov^{r}: 1776.
Robert Lyell, 3 *rg*, 7 Nov^{r}: 1776.
Richard Doggett, 6 *rg*, 14 Dec^{r}: 1776.
John de Treville, Art:. 10 Jan^{y}: 1777.
W^{m}. Davis, 5 *rg*, 14 Mar^{h}: 1777.
George Turner, 1 *rg*, 22 April: 1777.
Daniel Mazyck, 2 *rg*, 6 May: 1777.
R: B: Roberts*, Art:, 4 June: 1777.
Jos^{h}: Warley, 3 *rg*, 10 June: 1777.
Jeremiah Theus, 1 *rg*, 18 Aug^{t}: 1777.
Uriah Goodwin, 3 *rg*, 1 Sep^{r}: 1777.
Ale^{x}: Petrie, 5 *rg*, 9 Sep^{r}: 1777, *r* Oct. 6. 1778.
James Mitchell, Art:, 11 Sep^{r}:

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*Richard Brook Roberts.

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Thomas Dunbar, 2 *rg,* 21 Nov^{r}: 1777.
George Warley, 6 *rg,* 26 Dec^{r}: 1777.
Harman Davis, Art:, 6 Jan^{y}: 1778.
Thomas Shubrick, 5 *rg,* 15 Jan^{y}: 1778.
W^{m}. Caldwell, 3 *rg,* 22 Jan^{y}: 1778. Prisoner of War.
Thomas Hall, 2 *rg,* 16 Feb: 1778.
Joseph Elliott, 1 *rg,* 7 Mar: 1778. Brevett.
Oliver Fowles, 3 *rg,* 19 Mar: 1778. Prisoner of War.
—— Hext[3], 1 *rg,* 1 May: 1778. Brevett.
W^{m}. Blamyer, 5 *rg,* 15 May: 1778, *r* 5 Nov^{r}: 1778. No Commission.
Alex: Bouie, 6 *rg,* 28 June: 1778. No Commission.
John Armstrong, 6 *rg,* 10 Aug^{t}: 1778. Dead Oct. 3^{d}: 1778. No Commission.
Joshua Leacy, 6 *rg,* 3 Sep^{r}: 1778. Dead. Sep. 20 1778. No Commission.
Danl. Lewis Martin, 5 *rg,* 30 May: 1778. No Commission.
Derrill Hart, 3 *rg, r* 3 Oct: 1778. No Commission.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

W^{m}: R: Thompson, 3 *rg,* 6 June: 1776, *r* 3. Oct: 1778.
—— Lining[4], 1 *rg,* 31 Aug^{t}: 1776, *p* 20 July: 1778.
Richard Baker, 2 *rg,* 16 Sep^{r}: 1776, *p* 25 April: 1778.
Isaac Crouther, 3 *rg,* 1 Oc^{t}: 1776, *r* 3. Oct^{r}: 1778.
Adrian Provaux, 2 *rg,* 22 Oct^{r}: 1776, *p* 27 April: 1778.
Thomas Gadsden[5], 1 *rg,* 31 Dec^{r}: 1776, *p* 6 Oct^{r}: 1778.
Field Farrar, 3 *rg,* 1 Jan^{y}: 1777.
George Liddell, 3 *rg,* 2 Jan^{y}: 1777.
John Hennington, 3 *rg,* 4 Jan^{y}: 1777.
Lewis de Saussure, 3 *rg,* 22 Jan^{y}: 1777.
Richard Mason, 2 *rg,* 27 Jan^{y}: 1777.
Joel Hardway, 3 *rg,* 19 March: 1777.
Richard Jones, 3 *rg,* 25 March: 1777.
Luke Mayson, 3 *rg,* 20 April: 1777.
—— Williamson[6], 1 *rg,* 22 April: 1777.

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[3]Wm. Hext, *see Roll of Society of Cincinnati.*
[4]Charles Lining, Ibid.
[5]Son of Gen. Christopher Gadsden.
[6]John Williamson, *Roll of Cincinnati.*

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—— Wetherly, 1 *rg,* 8 May: 1777.
John Hart, 2 *rg,* 21 May: 1777.
—— Smith[7], 1 *rg,* 26 May: 1777.
—— Jackson[8], 1 *rg,* 18 Aug[t]: 1777.
Peter Gray, 2 *rg,* 28 Aug[t]: 1777.
—— Lavacher[9], 1 *rg,* 22 Oct[r]: 1777.
Albert Roux, 2 *rg,* 5 Dec[r]: 1777.
Alex[r]: Keith, 5 *rg,* 10 Dec[r]: 1777, *p* 7 Sep: 1778.
Thomas Gordon, 5 *rg,* 22 Dec[r]: 1777, *p* 6 Oct[r]: 1778.
Henry Hampton, 6 *rg,* 23 Jan: 1778, *p* Sep[r]: 20, 1778. No Commission.
John Buchanan, 6 *rg,* 23 Jan: 1778, *p* Oct[r]: 3. 1778. No Commission.
John Martin, 2 *rg,* 16 Feb[y]: 1778.
Jesse Beaker, 6 *rg,* 20 Feb[y]: 1778. No Commission.
W[m]. Capers, 2 *rg,* 24 Feb[y]: 1778.
Benj[n]: Postell, 1 *rg,* 7 March: 1778. No Commission.
Wilson Glover, 1 *rg,* 7 March: 1778. No Commission.
Stephen Guerry, 5 *rg,* 16 March 1778, *p* 6 Nov: 1778.
James Kenny, 5 *rg,* 4 April: 1778.
Will[m]: Fishburn, 1 *rg,* 1 May: 1778. No Commission.
John Hogan, 5 *rg,* 15 May: 1778.
Thomas Weaver, Art:, 27 May: 1778, *p* 25 Oct: 1778. No Commission.
Basil Jackson, Art:, 28 May: 1778. No Commission.
John S. Budd[10], Art: 29 May: 1778.
W[m]. Tate, Art:, 30 May: 1778.
Richard Pollard, 6 *rg,* 28 June: 1778.
Paul Warley, 2 *rg,* 25 April: 1778.
Benj[n]: Brown, 6 *rg,* 3 Sep[r]: 1778.
Andrew Redmond, 6 *rg,* 3 Sep[r]: 1778.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel Guerry, 2 *rg,* 8 May: 1777, *p* 27 April. 1778.
John Davis, 3 *rg,* 10 Aug[t]: 1777.
John Goodwyn, 3 *rg,* 1 Sep[r]: 1777.

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[7]John Caroway Smith, Ibid.
[8]William Jackson, see this *Magazine,* vol. 9, p. 207.
[9]St. Marie Lavacher. *DeSaussure's List of Cont. Officers.*
[10]John Shivers Budd, surgeon 4th Regt. Art'y, *DeSaussure's List.*

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Benj: Hodges, 3 *rg,* 10 Sepr. 1777.
John Jones, 3 *rg,* 20 Sep^{r}: 1777.
Peter Foissine, 2 *rg,* 6 Dec^{r}: 1777, *p* 1st. July. 1778.
Charles Skirving, 1 *rg,* 20 Dec^{r}: 1777, *p* 20 July. 1778.
Alex^{r}: Fraser, 1 *rg,* 20 Jan^{y}: 1778, *p* 6 Oct: 1778.
W^{m}. Taggart, 3 *rg,* 3 Feb^{y}: 1778.
—— Bradwell[11], 1 *rg,* 13 March: 1778.
—— Parham, 1 *rg,* 14 March: 1778.
James Robinson, 3 *rg,* 24 March: 1778.
Robert Gaston, 3 *rg,* 25 March: 1778.
Aaron Smith, 3 *rg,* 26 March: 1778.
Benjn: Newson, 3 *rg,* 27 March: 1778.
Joel Doggett, 6 *rg,* 8 May: 1778.
Jos^{h}: Kolb, 2 *rg,* 14 July: 1778, *p* 15 July: 1778.
Henry Ramsay, 3 *rg,* ..... No Commission.
—— Milling[12], 6 *rg,* ....., *p* Sep^{r}: 20. 1778.
—— Adair[13], 6 *rg,* ....., *p* Oct^{r}: 3. 1778.
—— Langford[14], 6 *rg,* 30 Oct: 1778.
John Wickom, 2 *rg,* 6. Nov^{r}: 1778.
Henry Moore, Art:, *p* 25. Oct^{r}: 1778.
Alex^{r}: Fotheringham, 5 *rg, p* 20. June 1778.
Samuel Warren, 5 *rg, p* 10 July 1778.

OMITTED.

W^{m}. Mitchell, Art:, 27 May: 1778, *p* 25 Oct^{r}: 1778.
John Weekly, Art:, 28 May: 1778. No Commission.
Barnard Elliott, Art:, 29 May: 1778. No Commission.
John Gorgett, Art:, 30 May: 1778. No Commission.
James Wilson, Art:, 31 May: 1778. No Commission.
W^{m}. Donnom, Art:, 1 July: 1778. No Commission.
1st. Lieut Platen[15], Art:, 31 Oct: 1778. No Commission.

OCTOBER. Head Quarters Charles Town.

1: Parole, Clergy.

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[11]Nathaniel Bradwell, *DeSaussure's List of Cont. Officers.*
[12]Hugh Milling, Ibid.
[13]W^{m}. Adair, Ibid.
[14]Daniel Langford, Ibid.
[15]Frederick von Platen, Ibid.

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2: Parole, Ladson.

The General Court Martial ordered to try Charles Turberfield, J. B. Taylor, both of the Second Regiment & John Pinker of the 5th Battalion of Desertion have reported as follows, that Charles Troblefield alias Turberfield is guilty & that they therefore Sentence him to receive 99 lashes on the bare back with a cat of nine tails & that he be picketted for a quarter of an hour that John Barnett Taylor is also guilty of Desertion & that they therefore Sentence him to receive 100 lashes on the bare back with switches, the General approves of & ratifies these sentences which the Commanding officer of the Brigade to which they belong will have executed at such time & place as He shall think proper, of John Pinker of the 5th Regiment they reported that no Evidence appearing against him they remanded him to the Guard: He is therefore to be delivered to the Commanding officer of the Regiment to which He belongs to be tryed if he thinks proper by Regimental Court Martial.

The Court Martial is Disolved

3: Parole, Bretigny.

4: Parole, Sullivan.

The Returns for this Month are expected at Head Quarters, for Commanding Officer of Brigades.

The Commanding officer of the Corps of Artillery will have a report made to the General of the fixed Ammunition & other Artillery Stores that were returned after the late Expedition.

5: Parole, Montgomery.

6: Parol, Ellis.

Colo: Francis Huger having resigned the Commission of Dep: Qu: Mr: Gen: to the State of South Carolina is no longer to be respected or obeyed as a Continental officer.

Colo: Stephen Drayton is appointed to act as Dep; Qr: Mr: Gen: to the Continental Troops in the State of South Carolina until the Pleasure of Congress can be had, with the rank of Colonel.

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Capt. Roger Saunders of the first Continental Battalion in this State, having resigned his Commission, is no longer to be respected or Obeyed as a Continental officer.

Capt. Alexander Petrie of the fifth Continental Battalion in this State having resigned his Commission is no longer to be respected or obeyed as a Continental Officer

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7: Parole, Arnold.

8: Parole, Dry.

Lieu^{t}: James Crowther of the third Continental Battalion in this State, having resigned his Commission on the 3^{d}: Oct^{r}: is no longer to be respected or Obeyed as a Continental officer

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9: Parole, Pitt.

10: Parole, Washington.

The Engineers are immediately to Survey Fort Johnson & Fort Moultrie, & report their Situation to the General.

Commanding officers of Brigades are to Report to the General the Quantity of Cartridges with which their Brigades are furnished; The Ammunition Chests & other Military Requisites they have & those wanting, & as the present aspect of affairs requires that we should be in the best state of defence possible They & all other officers are to Exert themselves to the utmost to effect a purpose in which the Honor of the Army & Good of the Common Cause are So essentially concerned.

The Com^{dg} Officer of the Corps of Artillery will as immediately as possible report to the General the State of the Military Stores in his department & also those Articles with which it is necessary he should be furnished.

The Dep: Qu: M^{r}: Gen: is to Report the Number & State of the Ammunition Waggons that more may be ordered if necessary. He is to have everything in his Department put in the best order with all possible Expedition.

11: Parole, Lillington.

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12: Parole, Hancock.

Brigade Majors are ordered to attend Head Quarters at orderly Hour, every day, until further orders.

13: Parole, America

The General observes that many of the Soldiers appear without Bayonets, Commanding officers of Brigades will therefore take care that a standing order issued some time since relative to the loss or injury of Arms & accoutrements otherwise than by inevitable accident in actual Service is Strictly & immediately carried into Execution (Nov^{r}: 4: 1777.)*

14: Parole, Carolina

15: Parole, Maryland.

Brigadier General Moultrie & Col^{o}: Commandant Huger will report as immediately as possible the Military & other Stores wanting for the defence of their respective Commands.

The Dep: Commissary General to report the Provisions of every kind he has on hand & at what places stored.

16: Parole, Virginia.

17: Parole, Abingdon.

One Subaltern, One Sergeant & eight R & F: from Fort Moultrie,One Sergeant, & twelve R & F. from Fort Johnson to hold themselves in immediate readiness to go on Command they are to act as a Covering Party to some Public Workers upon Dewee's Island. They are to be furnished with Tents, 24 Rounds & a weeks Provision. They will receive & Obey such Orders as his Excellency the President shall issue & are to be relieved weekly in the same proportion.

18: Parole, Gadsden.

Adjutant John Downs of the Second Continental Bat-

*Order of that date.

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talion in this State having resigned his Commission of the 6th. October is no longer to be respected or Obeyed as a Continental officer.

19: Parole, North Carolina

Abstracts of back rations ordered to be stopped from officers upon the late Southern Expedition, are to be made up & certified by Commanding officer of Regiments & Corps, who were upon that Command, down to the date, when Susistence Money was allowed by Congress; these back Rations are to be paid by the Deputy Commissary General: & Subsequent to that time, these officers are to be allowed Subsistance Money, agreable to the resolution of Congress.

20: Parole, Senf.

21: Parole, Eveleigh.

The Engineers are as immediately as possible to Report to the General the Situation of the batteries in & about the Town.

An Order of the 10th & another of the 15th. Instant respecting Brigades has not as yet been complied with.

22: Parole, Rutledge.

23: Parole, Livingston.

24: Parole, Morris.

25: Parole, Harnett.

26: M: O:

All Soldiers in Town except those on Duty are to appear upon their regimental Parades at twelve o'Clock to day precisely, when officers of Companies are to attend the Rolls are to be called over & the men who are missing are to be reported to the General & will certainly be punished. They are not to be dismissed until they receive orders. Brigade Majors & Adjutants are immediately to make men acquainted with this order.

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Brigadier General Moultrie & Col°: Commandant Huger will give notice to the officers at Fort Moultrie & Fort Johnson that they are invited to & as many as can be spared from those Posts may attend the Funeral of Lieut^t. Colonel Elliott tomorrow Morning at o'Clock [sic] in Charles Town.

General Moultrie will order the Grenadier Company of the 2^d Regiment to attend upon this Melancholy occasion & to bring with them those standards which were presented to the Regiment by M^rs. Elliott.

Parole, D'Estaign.

L^t: Col°: Elliott of the Corps of Artillery deceased will be buried tomorrow with the Honors of War due to his rank.

The Detail of the officers & Men for this Duty will be given out by the Dep: Adj: Gen: the whole to be ready by eight o'clock in the Morning.

The officers of the Army will be present upon this Melancholy occasion.

The Field officers of the Corps of Artillery & other Field-officers of Similar Rank with the deceased will attend as Pall-Bearers; if not enough of equal rank the deficiency to be made up out of the Field officers next in Rank.

The General condoles with the Army upon the loss of so truly valuable, so much to be lamented an officer, whose Spirit & abilities would have done Honor to any Service.

Col°: Roberts, L^t: Col°: Marion, L^t. Col°: Henderson, Major Huger, Major Beckman & Major Brown are appointed Pall-Bearers:

The 1st: & 6th: Regiments with the Grenadier Companies of the 2^d: & 5th: Regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for this duty.

Major Pinckney will command the Party.

The Guards not to be relieved until the Funeral Procession is over.

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27: Parole, La Fayette.

Order

of Procession observed at the Funeral of Barnard Elliott Esq: Lieut^{t}. Col^{o}: of the Continental Corps of Artillery in South Carolina.

Brigade Major

Grenadier Company of the 5th: Regiment, in 3 divisions; each, 9 men abreast. An officer to each division. the youngest officer at the head of the party, the Captain in the rear.

Grendier Company of the 2^{d}: Regiment. (formerly commanded by L^{t}: Col^{o}: Elliott.) in 4 divisions; each 10 men abreast. An Officer to each division: the youngest officer leading the Company, the Capt. in the rear.

The Standards of the 2^{d}. Regiment
(presented by M^{rs}. Barnard Elliott* after the Engagement at Fort Moultrie.)
the Ensigns carrying them over their shoulders, the Pavilion hanging unfurled behind their backs, the ferril of the Spear pointing to the front; the head of the Spears bound with Crape.

Band of Music.
Muffled. Drums and Fifes playing dead March.

The Sixth & First Regiments in similar divisions & officered in the same manner as the Grenadiers: making 10 divisions

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The officer appointed to command the Party

The Adjutant General.

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*She was Susannah Smith, dau. of Benj. Smith, Esq., and married Barnard Elliott Jan. 1776; after his death she married Patrick Carnes. For an account of her, and the flags which she presented to the 2^{d}. S. C. Regiment, see vol. IV of this Magazine, page 250.

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Band of Music

Hautboys, Clarinets, French-Horns & Kettle-Drums playing a dead March composed by M^r^. Beck for this mournful Occasion.

The Corpse

Supported by the Field officers of artillery, & by their equal & next in rank (after the Infantry) to the deceased.

The Mourners
Two by Two

The Masons
Two by Two

The President & the General.
Col°: C: C: Pinckney & The Vice President.
The Speakers of both houses.
The Members of the Privy Council:
The Members of the Legislative Council.
The Members of the Assembly.
Captains & Subalterns of the Army.
The Remainder of the Invited.

The Troops were drawn up before L^t^. Col°: Elliotts House, who, as soon as the Corpse was brought out & laid in the carriage, Rested their Firelocks. They then proceeded to Reverse their arms & wheeling by division to the left marched off the ground. When they approached the Church the Division filed off from their flanks in Indian File & formed a rank on each side off the Street: The whole Procession Halted. The Two ranks were then ordered to face inwards & to Rest on their arms reversed. the Procession went on thro the ranks & proceeded into Church: The Troops Shouldered their Firelocks, wheeled up from the Right & Left & formed again their Divisions. They then proceeded to the Funeral Ground*, where being drawn up Two deep, They, after the Service was over, fired three volleys.

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*St. Philips Churchyard.

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The Troops were marched back to their Barracks, the Eldest officer in rank at their Head.

All the officers trailed their Firelocks, carrying the butts foremost. The officers on Horse-back dropped the points of their Swords.

28: Parole, Green.

A detachment from the first & Sixth Regiments consisting of one Subaltern, One Sergeant, & 12 rank & File is to Relieve the guards at Dorchester on Fryday next.

The officer Commanding the Party will receive his orders from the Dep: Adj: Gen.

The Death of L^{t}: Col^{o}: Elliott of the Corps of artillery occasions the following Promotions. .

Major Beckman to be Lieut^{t}: Col^{o}: vice L^{t}: Col^{o}: Elliott deceased.

Capt. John F: Grimké to be Major, vice Major Beckman promoted.

Capt. L^{t}: W^{m}: Mitchell to be Captain, vice Captain Grimke Promoted

First L^{t}: Thomas Weaver to be Captain Lieu^{t}: vice Capt: L^{t}: W^{m}: Mitchell Promoted.

Adjutant Henry Moore to be first Lieu^{t}: vice first Lieu^{t}: Thomas Weaver Promoted

Capt. Lieut. Barnard Elliott is appointed Adjutant to the Regiment of Artillery

The appointment of these officers takes place from the 25: Instant: & They are to be respected & obeyed accordingly.

29: Parole, Moultrie.

Sir. | you will proceed with the Detachment under your Command to Relieve the officer & guard Stationed at Dorchester, for the Security of the Magazine & Stores.

You will be careful to post your Centinels at such places as will best tend to Promote the Service you are detached on.

You will be particularly attentive to the Health of Your Men & that their Arms & Accoutrements are always kept in the best order possible & fit for action.

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You will without further Orders from Headquarters receive a Detachment from Orangeburgh to relieve you & you will return to Town as immediately as possible after the relief has taken place.

For further orders & such as have a local tendency you will apply to the officer you relieve who has directions to deliver his orders, which I transmitted him some time ago, to the officer relieving him & you will in turn deliver them to the officer who relieves you.

I am Sir etc J: F: Grimke Dep: Adj: Gen:

To the officer Marching with a Detachment from the 1st. & 6th. Regt. to relieve the Guard at Dorchester.

Sir. | The officer who will deliver you this has marched to Relieve you & your Guard, you will therefore deliver up the Care of the Magazine etc into his Charge & leave with him the Orders which Some weeks ago transmitted you. You will march immediately to Orangeburgh the Quarters of your Regiment & produce these orders to the Commanding officer as a Certificate that you have been properly relieved by a Detachment from Town.

I am Sir etc: J: F: G: Dep: Adj: Gen.

To the officer Commanding the Guard at Dorchester.

Sir.

Application having been made by the officer of your Regiment who Commands the Guard at Dorchester to be relieved & giving information at the same time that the bad health of his men had induced him to take that Step, the General ordered his Party to be immediately relieved from Town & that He should repair to his Regiment quartered at Orangeburgh with all the Expedition the Situation of his Men would allow & has commanded me to inform you that the present State of the Troops in Town does not permit that the Detachment which relieved Lt: Mayson should be continued at Dorchester. You will therefore immediately upon the receipt of these orders detach a Party equal in Number and officered in the same manner as the Detachment under Lt: Mayson & without delay relieve the officer Commanding at Dorchester for which Duty this will be the

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proper & sufficient order. Your officer will receive other local instructions from the officer He relieves to whom I have already given particular Instructions for that Purpose.

I am Sir etc: J: F: G:

Dep: Adj: Gen:

To Col°: Wm Thompson or Com^y: officer at Orangeburgh.

30: Parole, George Town

If the Main Guard Should be composed of only of the Men of one Brigade & Soldiers of any other Brigade should be committed to the guard, the Commanding officer of that Brigade of which the guard is Composed is to order his Brigade Major immediately to inform the Commanding officer of the Brigade to which the Prisoner belongs of his confinement.

31: Parole, Prussia.

Philip Frederick Platin, Gent: is appointed a first Lieut^t: in the Continental Corps of Artillery in this State: He is therefore to be respected & obeyed accordingly.

(To be continued.)

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REGISTER OF ST. ANDREWS PARISH, BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

1719-1774.

Copied and Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER.

(Continued from the January Number)

CHRISTNINGS.

John the Son of John & Mary, Free negroes, formerly belonging to M^{r}. John Godfrey bap^{d}. May 31. 1730

John the Son of Thos. & Mary Mell bap^{d}. June 5th. 1730

Mary the Daughter of Benjn. & Margaret Godfrey pr: bap^{d}. June 5th. 1730

James the Son of Capt. James Goodby of Goosecreek bap^{d}. June 21 1730—

Catherine the Daughter of Paul Mazyck of Goosecreek bap^{d}. June 21, 1730

Christopher the Son of Arthur & Martha Hall bap^{d}. July 5. 1730.

Francis the Son of Francis & Lydia Yonge p^{r}. bap^{d}. July 21, 1730

Thos. the Son of Samuel & Elizabeth Stocks bap^{d}. July 26. 1730

Thos. the Son of William & Martha Ladson bap^{d}. July 26. 1730.

Charles the Son of W^{m}. & Deborah Webb p^{r}: Bap^{d}. Augt. 10. 1730.

Jonathan the Son of Joseph & Constance Fitch p^{r}: Bap^{d}. Augt. 15. 1730.

John the Son of M^{r}. Ralph Izard of Goose Creek bap^{d}. Augt. 17. 1730.

Mary the Daughter of John & Mary Delony bap^{d}. Augt. 24. 1730.

Williamson the Son of Joseph & Constance Fitch bap^{d}. p^{r}: Sep. 3rd. 1730

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Elizabeth the Daughter of James & Sarah Streater bap^{d}. p^{r}: Sep^{r}: 13. 1730

Charles the Son of Charles & Rachel Jones bap^{d}. Novr. 15. 1730.

John the Son of John & Sarah Cattell bap^{d}. Decr. 27. 1730.

John the Son of James & Hester Taylor bap^{d}. January 17. 1730/31.

Martha the Daughter of William & Mary Chapman bap^{d}. Febry 14th. 1730/1
Anne the Daught^{r}. of Joseph & Eliz Dell

Rachel the Daug^{r}. of Francis & Mary Ladson bap^{d}. March 7. 1730/1

James the Son of Thos. & Hester Hayward bap^{d}. March 30. 1731

Nathaniel the Son of Thos. & Hester Hayward bap^{d}. March 30. 1731.

Joseph the Son of Peter & Elizabeth Perry bap^{d}. p^{r}. y^{e}. Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Varnod Ap: 16. 1731

William y^{e}. Son of William & Martha Fuller Junr. bap^{d}. Augt. 5. 1731.

Sarah the Daughter of Joseph & Eliz: Heap bap^{d}. pr: Augt. 22^{d}. 1731.

Mary the Daug^{r}. of John & Martha Rivers bap^{d}. Sepr. 7th. 1731.

Sarah the Daught^{r}. of Rich^{d}. Smallwood bap^{d}. Sepr. 7. 1731.

Elizabeth y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of Edwd. & Rosemund Perry bap^{d}. Sepr. 26. 1731

Robt. y^{e}. Son of Robt. & Gibbon Wright bap^{d}. Octr. 5th. 1731.

Mary the Daug^{r}. of Willm. & Eliz: Lamboth bap^{d}. Octr. 9. 1731.

Anne the Daugh^{r}. of Willm. & Mary Miles bap^{d}. p^{r}: Oct^{r}: 12th. 1731.

Daniel the Son of Joseph & Sarah Blake of Dorchest^{r}. bap^{d}. Oct. 24. 1731

Thos. y^{e}. Son of Thos. & Eliz Drayton bap^{d}. Octo^{r}. 27th. 1731

Hepziba the Daugh^{r}. of Henry & Eliz: Wood Senr bap^{d}. Octr. 31. 1731

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Joseph the Son of Henry & Eliz Wood Senr. bap^{d}. Octr. 31. 1731.

George the Son of Robt. & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. Octr. 31. 1731.

Robt. the Son of Robt. & Sarah Wood bap^{d}. Octr. 31. 1731

Ruth y^{e}. Daugh^{t}. of W^{m}. & Ruth Holman bap^{d}. Novr. 20th. 1731

Mary the Daugh^{r}. of John & Mary Haydon bap^{d}. January 2^{d}. 1731/2

Mallory the Son of Robt. & ——— Rivers bap^{d}. January 10th. 1731/2.

Joseph Son of Jacob & Eliz: Ladson bap^{d}. February 13. 1731/2.

Willm. the Son of Stephen & Martha Bull bap^{d}. February 21. 1731/2.

Hannah y^{e}. Daughter of Saml. & Eliz: Rivers bap^{d}. March 5, 1731/2.

David Miller an Adult bap^{d}. March 10th. 1731/2.

Samuel the Son of Samuel Stocks & Eliz: his wife bap^{d}. March 12th. 1731/2.

Mary Holman an Adult bap^{d}. March the 20th 1731/2.

Bathsheba y^{e}. Daughter of Isaac Battoon & Sarah his wife bap^{d}. March 24 1731/2.

James the Son of James Manning & Sarah his wife bap^{d}. March 24 1731/2.

John the Son of Benjn. Godfrey & Margaret his wife bap^{d}. March 31 1732.

William the Son of John Delony & Mary his wife bap^{d}. March 31. 1732

Charles the Son of Francis Stokes & Margaret his wife bap^{d}. April 2^{d}. 1732.

Samuel, an Adult Negro man belonging to M^{r}. Thos: Drayton bap^{d}. Apr^{l}: 9: 1732.

Susannah the Daugh^{r}. of Henry Wood Senr. & Eliz: his wife bap^{d}. April 23, 1732.

Thos. the Son of Henry Wood Senr. & Eliz: his wife bap^{d}. April 23. 1732.

Elizabeth the Daught^{r}. of Henry Wood Junr. & Anne his wife bap^{d}. Apr. 23. 1732

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Jane Baynes the Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. Guy & Rebecca his wife bap^{d}. pr. June 10. 1732.

Frances, a little Negro Girl belonging to D^{r}. Ed^{d}. Ord bap^{d}. June 18. 1732.

Hester y^{e}. Daug^{r}. of Edmund Bellinger & Eliz: his wife bap^{d}. June 30. 1732.

John the Son of John Champneys & Mary his wife bap^{d}. July 10. 1732.

Magnus the Son of Magnus Brooks & Mehitabel his wife bap^{d}. July 16 1732.

Hester the Daug^{r}. of James Taylor & Hester his wife bap^{d}. July 23. 1732.

Gabriel the Son of William Brandford & Anne his Wife bap^{d}. Aug 3. 1732.

Sarah y^{e}. Daugh^{r}. of Francis Ladson & Sarah his Wife bap^{d}. Augt. 9th. 1732.

Elizabeth y^{e}. Daug^{r}. of Charles Brett & Rebecca his Wife bap^{d}. Augt. 11. 1732.

Robt. the Son of John Gibbs, & Mary his wife | of S^{t}. Paul's | bap^{d}. Sepr. 17. 1732.

Susannah y^{e}. Daug^{r}. of Arthur Hall & Martha his wife bap^{d}. Sepr. 26. 1732.

Charles the Son of Francis Yonge & Lydia his wife bap^{d}. p. Octo^{r}. 6. 1732.

Stephen the Son of Stephen Russell & Jane his wife bap^{d}. October 25th. 1732.

Sarah the Daughter of Charles Crubin & Elizabeth his wife bap^{d}. Octo^{r}. 11. 1732.

Hester the Daug^{r}. of Charles Jones & Rachel his wife bap^{d}. Novr. 5. 1732.

Martha the Daugh^{r}. of Thos Mell & Mary his wife bap^{d}. Novr. 14. 1732.

William the Son of Josiah Canty & Eliz: his wife bap^{d}. Novr. 14. 1732.

Lucina the Daugh^{r}. of Thos. Barlow & Susannah his wife bap^{d}. January 7. 1732./3.

Elizabeth Warren a Young girl belonging to W^{m}. Street bap^{d}. March 2^{d}. 1732/3.

Sarah y^{e}. Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. Chapman & Mary his wife bap^{d}. March 4. 1732/3

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Martha y^e^. Daught^r^. of Elizabeth Dell bap^d^. March 4 1732/3.

Joseph Stent a poor Boy belonging to y^e^. Parish bap^d^. March 4. 1732/3

Arthur the Son of John Cattell & Sarah his wife bap^d^. March 7. 1732/3.

Elizabeth the Daught^r^. of Thos. Butler & Elizabeth his wife bap^d^. March 19. 1732/3.

Martha the Daug^r^. of Thos. Whaley & ——— his wife bap^d^. March 23 1732/3

Thos. the Son of Benjn. Godfrey als Garnier & Martha his wife bap^d^. March 23^d^. 1732/3.

William the Son of Peter Fushee & Margaret his wife bap^d^. March 23^d^. 1732/3.

Samuel the Son of Thomas Heyward & Hester his wife bap^d^: April 1st. 1733.

Moses the Son of John Cockfield an Adult bap^d^. April 3^d^. 1733.

Susannah the Daughter of Edmund Bellinger an Adult bap^d^. May 6, 1733.

William the Son of Thos. Drayton & Eliz^th^. his wife bap^d^. May 6. 1733.

Sarah the Daught^r^. of W^m^. Ladson & Mary his wife bap^d^. May 13. 1733.

Anne the Daughter of Peter Perry & Elizabeth his wife bap^d^. June 3^d^. 1733

Anne the Daughter of W^m^. Stocks and Rachel his wife bap^d^. June 3^d^. 1733

John Son of John Delony & Mary his wife bap^d^. June 10, 1733

FUNERALS.

Anne the Daughter of Henry Wood Junr. bur^d^. Decr. 6. 1732

William Webb Senr. & Sarah his Wife bur'd February 3^d^. 1732/3.

William Gibbs bur'd March the 14. 1732/3.

Eliz: the Daughter of Thos. Butler & Eliz: his wife bur'd March 20, 1732/3.

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An Indian Woman, named Eliz: belonging to M^{r}. Godfrey's Family—bur'd March 26 1733—

Eliz: Butler, wife of Thos. Butler, Son of Rich^{d}.—Bur'd March 27, 1733.

Martha Hall, Wife of Arthur Hall burd June 5th 1733.

Joseph the Son of Thomas Mell & Mary his wife bur'd Augt. 26th. 1733.

Edwd. Smith, Bookkeep^{r}. to M^{r}. Cattell, burd Sepr. 14. 1733.

W^{m}. Bull, Fishmonger, bur'd at M^{r}. Burnaby Bulls Sepr. 14. 1733

James Manacke burd Sepr. 24. 1733.

Thos. the Son of Samuel Stocks bur'd Octob^{r}. 4 1733.

John the Son of John Delony burd October y^{e}. 13. 1733.

Thos. Rose Senr. Burd Decr 3 [?] 1733

Jonathan James Schoolmaster at M^{r}. W^{m}. Cattell Buried Jan^{ry}. 19: 1733/4.

Richard Son of Benjn: Godfrey Bur^{d}. Jan^{ry}. 31—1733/4.

Willm. Orge. Alex^{d}. Parris. Parrot [sic] Buried Feb^{r}. 18th. 1733/4.

Mulrey Gill Servant to W^{m}. Cattell Esqr. Burried March: 1st: 1733/4.

William Jefries Son of Charles & Eliz: Hill. Burd April 5—1734.

Anne Daught^{r}. of William Cattell Junr. April 6: 1734.

Eliz.^{bth} Daughter of John & Eliz: Mell Bur^{d}: June 17th. 1734.

John Haydon Son of Thos. Haydon Bur^{d}. July 12 1734.

Charles Hill Esq. Buried p^{r}. ye Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Thompson. July 27 1734

Catherine Wilson widow. Sister to Coll. William Bull Burried p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Varnad—Sep^{br}. 1. 1734.

Eliz:^{bth} Daught^{r} of Charles Crubin & Eliz: his Wife Bur^{d}. p^{r}. y^{e}. Rev^{d}. W^{m}. Guy Sepr. 3. 1734.

Jonathan Son of Joseph Fitch and Constant his Wife Bur^{d}. Sepr. 9. 1734.

Benja Godfrey Buried Octo^{br} 1. 1734

Petter Ripos Buried p^{r}. the Rev^{d} W^{m}. Guy he belong^{d}. to Capt. Henry de Jersey Junr. Oct^{br} 17: 1734.

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Margaret Daughter of John Haydon & Mary his Wife Buried pr. W^{m}. Guy Oct:^{or} 19 1734.
Margaret Daughter of Samuel Stock^{er}. & Eliz: his Wife. Bur^{d}. p^{r}. W^{m}. Guy Octo^{br}: 23. 1734.
William Smith Buried. Overseer to M^{rs}. Yonge Octo^{br}: 24. 1734
Manly Williamson Buried Nov^{br}: 3^{d}: 1734.
Rachel the Daughter of Capt. ffrances Ladson & Mary his Wife Bur^{d}. Dec^{br}: 1. 1734.
John Mason Burd Dec^{br}: y^{e}. 13 1734.
Charles Crubin Buried Jany. 31. 1734/5.
David Johnson Bur^{d}. March 25th. 1735.
John Wood Bur^{d}: Oversear to Mr Cartwright May ye 10 1735.
Sarah Daugh^{r}. of Edwd. Sympson Bur^{d}. May 13. 1735.

MARRIAGES.

Manley Williamson, & Hannah Hogg Widd: Mard, April 12th. 1733.
Isaac Stewart, & Elizabeth Dingle Widdow of S^{t}. Bartholomews—Mard. Ap^{l}: 12 1733.
Henry Hyrne & Susannah Bellinger Sp^{r}. mard May 8. 1733
Joseph Payne & Eliz: Bacalesk Sp^{r}. mard May 17 1733.
Thos. Tew & Mary You Sp^{r}. mard July 12. 1733.
Lewis La Fountain, & Mary Galloway Widd mard Augt. 26. 1733
Francis Varnod, Clerk, & Mary Dodson Sp^{r}. mar'd Sepr. 4. 1733.
Thomas Sissons, & Mary Storey widdow mard Octr. 3, 1733.
Robert Rivers Junr. & Anne Parrott Sp^{r}. mard Octr. 23. 1733.
Robert Young & Hepsey Wood Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. Nov^{r}: 23. 1733.
Charles Leslie & Nancie Elmes widdow mard Jany. 14th. 1733/4.
Archib^{ld}. Neale & Mary Wilkins Widd. mard Jany. 19th. 1733/4.

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Joseph Norman & Margaret Webster Spr. mard Jany. 24th. 1733/4.

Samuel Burgess & Mary Givens Sp^{r}. Mar'd Jany. 26. 1733/4.

Stephen Carter & Sarah Barton Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. April: 16: 1734.

Nathaniel Payne & Eliz^{bh}: Worral Sp^{r}: Mar^{d}. April 18: 1734.

*Thomas Tatnell & Eliz: Barnwell Sp^{r}.

*Samuel Underwood, & Marga^{t}. Mellichampe Sp^{r}. both marr^{d}. p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Thompson April 23, 1734

Willm. Holman & Rachel Clare Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. June 2. 1734.

James Boswood & Martha Wood Daught^{r}. of Benja: Wood Mar^{d}. June 11th. 1734.

George Smonin [sic] & Martha Hull Widd Mar^{d}. June 12: 1734.

Samuel West & Mary Dandridge Sp^{r}. mar^{d}. June 27th. 1734.

Jonathan Fitch & Frances Nelson Sp^{r}. Mard. July 22: 1734.

John Boswood & Nancy Wood Sp^{r}. mar^{d}: Jan^{y}: 21: 1734.

John Miles & Eliz: Ladson Sp^{r}. mard: Feb^{ry}: 10. 1734.

Samuel Rome & Christian Mason widow mar^{d} p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. W^{m}. Guy April 4: 1735.

Robert Bowman & Eliz: Crubin Widow mard June 7th. 1735

Stephen Hamilton & Eliz: Verdal Sp^{r}. Mard. June 16, 1734

*Henry Williamson & Marg^{r}. Rose Sp^{r}. mard. June 17. 1735.

Samuel Jones & Mary Vincent Sp^{r}. mard June 27th. 1735.

Nathaniel Beacon & Anne Holman Sp^{r}. married July 17th. 1735.

Christopher Linkly & Mary Holman Sp^{r}. mard July 31: 1735

Thomas Miles Junior & Ann Ladson Spr. Mar^{d}. August 4th. 1735 St. Pauls parish

*William Bowman & Anne Young Widdow Married by Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Guy 12th. Sep^{t}. 1735.

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*Written in on opposite page and not with the regular entries.

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Stephen Beadon & Ruth Rivers Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. Sepr. 16. 1735.
John Mullrein & Clodia Cattell Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. Octo^{br}. 23. 1735.
Isaac Chardon & Mary Woodward Sp^{r}. Mard Nov^{br}. 6: 1731.
William Wood & Sindinah Boswood Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. Octo^{br}. 7th. 1735.
Acton Rowland & Anne Boswood Sp^{r}. M^{d}. Feb^{ry}. 3^{d}. 1735/6.
John Daniel & Sarah Raven Sp^{r}. Marr^{d}. January 22^{d}. 1735-/6.
Paul Jenys & Elizabeth Raven Widd: mar^{d}. January 25. 1735/6.
Beltshazzar Lambwright & Mary Anne Smith Sp^{r}. Married 14th. October 1736.
*Patrick Norris & Mary M^{c}.gilvray Spinster Married by Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Guy Octr. 1736.
*William Elliott Junr & Francis Guering Sp^{r}. married ℔ Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Garden 20 Jany 1725† [sic]

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*Written on opposite page and not with the regular entries.
†William Elliott and Francis Gearing married Jan. 20, 1725/6. (*Reg. of St. Philips Parish*—Salley.)

(*To be continued.*)

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM ST. ANDREWS CHURCH-YARD—Copies of all the Inscriptions on the Tombstones at the old Church in St. Andrew's Parish, taken April 5th, 1912, by N. A. Chamberlain.*

Marble Tablet over door on West side of Church has this Inscription:

J. F. T. R.
Supervisors
1706

Here | Lies the remains of | Daniel Kirkpatrick | who departed this life | on the 2nd of June 1829 | aged 58 years. 9 months | and 17 Days.
[Stone standing N. W. of Church.]

To the Memory | of Evan W. Calvitte | Died June 6th 1838 | aged 47 years. | and of his consort | Mary Ann Calvitte. | Died Nov. 29, 1840 | Aged 27 years, and 9 Months. | Also | Frederick W. Calvitte | Died Oct. 1. 1832 | aged 2 Years and 5 Months | Rebecca Ann Calvitte | Died June 1839 | Aged 9 Months.
[Stone fallen. N. W. of Church.]

Sacred | to | The Memory | of | William Heriot | Son of | Robert & Maria F. Heriot | He departed this life | 4th January 1841 Aged 24 Years. 8 Months | and 16 Days.
[Stone standing N. W. of Church.]

Sacred | To the Memory of | Little Jimmie | Son of | Dr. J. M. & E. R. Meggett | who departed this life | on the 9th of Jan'y. 1863 | Aged 1 year. 9 months | and 16 days.
[Stone fallen. In Clement enclosure N. of Church.]

Pinckney | Son of | Dr J. M. & E. R. Meggett | Died Oct. 15, 1873 | Aged 3 Years 9 Mos 21 Days |
[Stone standing in Clement enclosure N. of Church.]

---

*Poetry not copied.

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Sacred to the Memory | of | Roger Moore Smith | who departed this life | 6th July 1808. | Aged 57 Years and Eleven Months.

[Slab covering tomb displaced. N. W. of Church.]

To the Memory of Mary Elliott. | Wife of Benjn. Elliott. Esq. | Who died the 3rd. Novr. 1706 Æt. 31.

[Stone standing in N. W. angle close to Church wall.]

In Memory of | Joseph Williams | who died the 1st. September | Ann. 1768. | Aged 65 Years. | Also | Elizabeth. his wife | who died after a long and painful illness | on the 18th June 1796 | Aged 70 Years.

[Stone fallen & broken. W. of Church.]

Elizabeth Holman | Moreland | Departed this life | on 3rd November 1829 | aged 18 Months.

[Stone standing, close to E. wall of Church.]

Sacred | To the Memory | of | Susan Helena Moreland | who departed this life | August 9th 1838 | aged 9 Months | and 3 days.

[Broken; close to E. wall of Church.]

Isabella Pinckney Moreland | Died on the 22nd February 1844 | Aged 4 Years and 5 Months | ——— Julia Evelina Moreland | Died on the 21st May 1854 | Aged 11 Years, 2 Months | and 5 Days.

[Standing close to E. wall of Church.]

In Memory | of | our young friend | Harriett Bee | Born August 9th 1844 | Died January 6th. 1833 | Aged 9 Years. 4 Months. 28 Days.

[Standing close to E. wall of Church.]

In Memory | of | Joseph Bee | Born May 22nd 1800. Died August 20th 1850 | Aged 50 Years. 2 Months and 29 Days.

[Close to E. wall of Church.]

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This Stone | Marks The Spot | Where are interred | The remains of | Simon Magwood | a native of Armagh | County of Monaghan Ireland. | He died after a life of | Eminent usefulness | on the 4th day of August 1836 | in the 73rd. Year of his Age. | Also | The remains of | Mary Elizabeth Magwood | consort of Simon Magwood | who departed this life | on the 1st. day of February 1833 | in the 63rd Year of her age.

[Slab over tomb displaced. In enclosure E. of Church.]

Glorvina | Consort of | Henry C. Bissell | Died | 20th February 1839 | aged | 22 Years.

[Standing in Magwood enclosure E. of Church.]

Beneath | This Stone in Hope of | A Glorious Resurrection | Rests the Mortal remains of | James Magwood | a native of the County of | Armagh, Ireland. | Who departed this life | October 30th Ann. Domi. 1824 | Aged 27 Years.

[In Magwood enclosure E. of Church.]

In Memorian. | Maham Haig | Born | Nov. 10. 1837 | Died | Sept. 24. 1884 | Charleston. S. C.

[Granite monument in enclosure N. E. of Church.]

Sacred | To the Memory of | Benj. Fuller Jr. | Born in Coosawhatchee S. C. | April 8th 1804 | Died in Charleston S. C. | Feby 10. 1873 | Also, his wife | Caroline Savage Fuller | Born in Charleston S. C. | Sept 27. 1819 | Died in St Pauls Parish | March 27. 1881 | [On the reverse] Christopher Innes | Son of | Benj. and Caroline Fuller | Born 1846 | Died 1893. | Interred at | South Amboy N. J.

[Standing N. E. of Church.]

Sacred to the Memory | of | Mrs. Ann Blake Fuller | Consort of Benj. Fuller Jr. | who died 7th Octr. 1851 | Æt. 25 Years 1 Month.

[Slab covered tomb N. E. of Church.]

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Sacred to the Memory | of | Catherine O'Hear | Consort of Dr. John O'Hear | who died on 27th December 1835 | Aged 23 Years 6 Months and 20 days.

[Slab covering tomb broken. N. E. of Church.]

Sacred | To the Memory | of | Benjamin Fuller | who died on the 4th Octr. 1832 | Aged 56 years 7 mts and 21 days | and | Of his two infant Children | Jane Porteous | Born on 25th July 1807 | Died on 26th June 1811 | and | John Alexander. | Born on 28 August 1815 | Died on 21 August. 1817.

[Slab covering tomb displaced. N. E. of Church.]

In Memory | of | Mrs. Sarah Green Fuller | Daughter of the late | Robert Porteous | of Beaufort. | and relict of the late | Benjamin Fuller Sr. | of this Parish. | Born 20th April 1778 | Died 17th April 1850 | in the 72nd year of her age.

[Slab covering tomb displaced. N. E. of Church.]

Sacred | To the Memory | of | Edward W. Clement | who was born 16th Septr. 1800 | Obit. 30th Septr. 1836. | Also of | His three Children | Emma Eliza | was born 3rd Jan'y 1833 | Obit 7 Octr. 1836 | Edward Wilkinson | was born 14th Feb'y 1835. | Obit 3rd Feb'y. 1838.

[Fallen & broken. N. E. of Church.]

In Memory | of | Andrew Moreland | Born in County Down, Ireland. | Oct. 22nd 1789 | Died Feb'y 16th 1863.

[Standing E. of Church.]

In Memorian | Donald Sams, M. D. | Born April 7th 1820 | Died April 13th 1898.

[Standing East of Church.]

Sacred to the Memory | of | William Roach. | who departed this life | on the 10th of September 1838 | Aged thirty-eight years 11 months | and 14 days.

[Slab covered tomb E. of Church.]

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Sacred to the Memory | of | Our Beloved Mother | Mary C. Roach | wife of | William Roach | who died May 28th 1868 | Aged 58 Years 6 Months and 27 days.
[Stone fallen. E. of Church.]

Beneath This Stone | lies the remains of | Emma Carroll. | who died Jan'y 23rd 1839 | aged 4 years 26 days. | and of her | Infant Sister | who died Nov. 10th 1835. | Daughters of | B. R. and Eliza Carroll.
[Stone fallen. E. of Church.]

Here Lieth * * * | of Thomas Nairn born y^e | 15th of January. 1697 and dyed y^e | 30th of Novem. 1718.
[Cement cover to tomb broken & displaced. E. of Church.]

Here Lyes the Body | of Mrs Elizabeth Nairn | who dyed the 9th day of | March 1720/1. aged 63 years. | She was Eldest daughter of | the Learned and Religious Divine | Robert Edward A: M: | of Dundee, and Minister of | Murrose. She was married first | to Henry Quintine, by whom She | had one son Henry, | who died in the Service of his Country | in the year 1716. And | two daughters. Mary and | Posthuma. | Her second husband was | Thomas Nairn —Judge of | the Vice Admiralty of this | Province who was | barbarously murdered | by the Indians while he was | treating with them in the | year 1715. and | by him she had | one son Thomas.
[Slab covering tomb broken. E of Church.]

Here Lies the Remains | of | Charlotta Drayton. | Daughter of the Honourable William Bull Esq. | Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina | and Mary—His wife. | She was married to John Drayton Esquire | By whom she had two Sons | William & Charles | on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1743 | in the 23rd year of her age | she died | Sacred to the Memory | of her conjugal virtues and merit | this Marble is erected by her | afflicted Husband.
[Large tomb E. of Church.]

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Susan Hunter Robinson | Died on the 27th March 1854 | aged 22 Years.
[Standing E. of Church.]

Randal Robinson | Died the 2nd March 1854 | Aged 69 Years.
[Standing E. of Church.]

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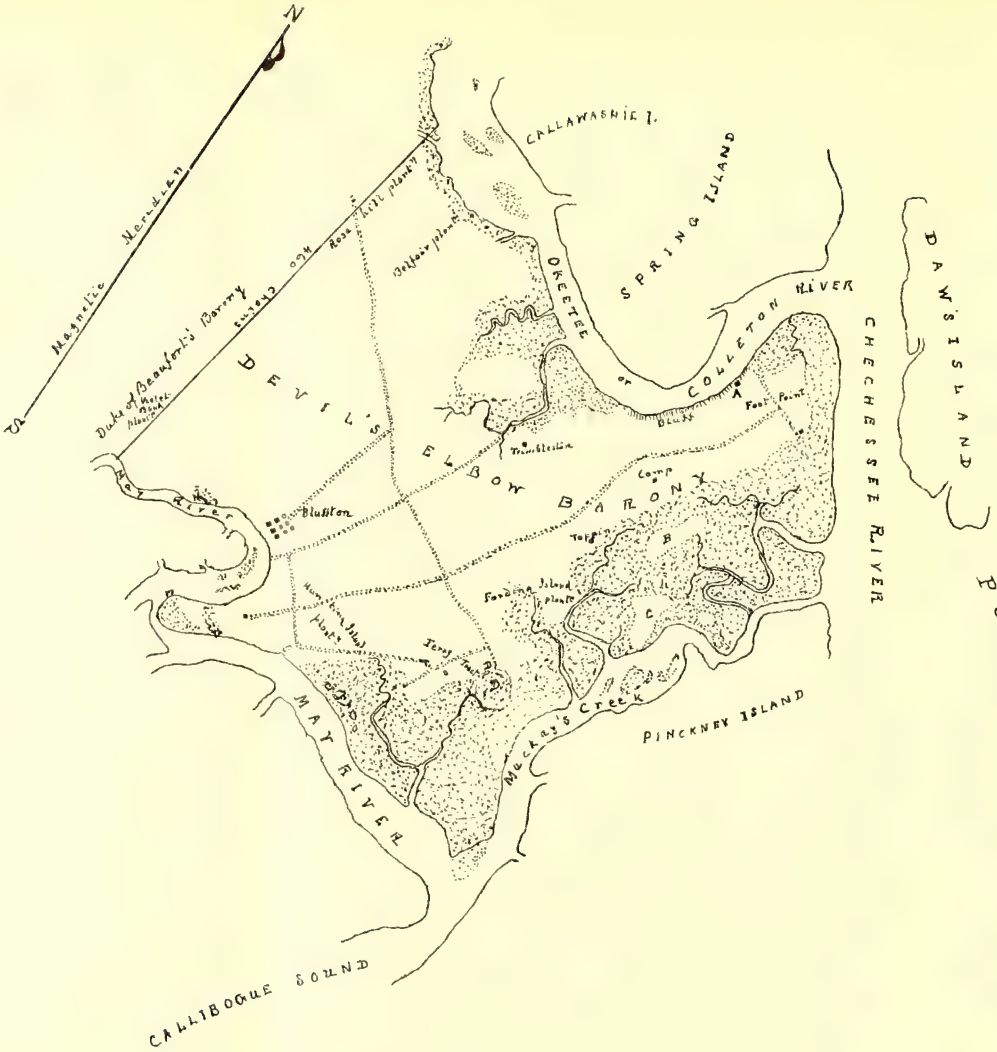

MAP

showing the location and boundaries of the barony called Okeetee or Devil's Elbow Barony situated in old St. Luke's Parish in Beaufort County, South Carolina about 12 miles from the Town of Beaufort granted for 12000 acres on 5th December 1718 to Sir John Colleton one of the Proprietors of the Province. Reduced from the map made by James Peart in 1786 and located on the U.S. Coast Survey map of the locality by Henry A. M. Smith. Scale 80,000. i.e. .792 of an inch = 1 mile.

Explanation.

A. Colleton old settlement site
B. Bear Island
C. Harry Yonge Island
D. Fording Island
E. Buck Point
Roads denoted thus
Salt marsh & mud flats.
F. Hunting Islands

This map reduced one third of original size

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XIII JULY, 1912. No. 3

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

IX.

THE OKETEE OR DEVILS ELBOW BARONY.

By the original Fundamental Constitutions, as proposed by the Lords Proprietors for the Province of Carolina, each of the eight Proprietors was to have a signiory of 12,000 acres in each and every county.[1] At the first settlement of the colony the attempt was made by means of "temporary laws" and "instructions" to the Governor and Council to shape the laws and government of the country so as to accord, as near as practicable, to the provisions of these Fundamental Constitutions until the latter could be put in full operation.[2] It soon developed that from the physical difficulties, and from the temper of the settlers, the Fundamental Constitutions were wholly unsuited for and could never be put in force over the country. In proportion with the recognition of this fact the departure from the observance, or recognition, of the Constitutions became more marked, and after the rejection by the popular assembly of the Province in 1702,[3] of the final revision of the Fundamental

[1]Carroll's Hist: Coll^{ns}., vol. 2, p. 363.
[2]Rivers' Sketch of S. C., pp. 341, 347, 348, 351, 359, 366.
[3]Stats. of S. C., vol. 1, p. 42.

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Constitutions, they were practically wholly abandoned. The Proprietors, treating the whole country as their own, deemed they could have baronies set out to them as they saw fit, without reference to any limitations contained in the Fundamental Constitutions, but with regard of course to grants already made by them.

As early as 1711 plans had been made of 119,000 acres to be laid out in baronies to the Proprietors,[4] but nothing farther seems to have been done at that time.

After the Yemassee war had freed the country of those troublesome neighbors these plans were again taken up and on 14th Novr., 1718, the Proprietors ordered that four baronies of 12,000 acres each should be laid out in Granville County by cross lines drawn from the river May northward to the river falling into Port Royal river. These four baronies with others ordered at the same time (aggregating in all 119,000 acres) were to be drawn for among the Proprietors by lot;[5] and this was done at their next meeting on 21 Novr., 1718,[6] and on 5 Decr., 1718, the grants were ordered to be executed.[7]

Sir John Colleton the grandson of Sir John Colleton, one of the original proprietors, and the then owner of his proprietorship, evidently drew the barony which is the subject of this Article, for on that day (5th. Decr., 1718) a grant for it to him was executed with attached the usual map of the land granted.[8] It lay between the river May and a river, the Indian name of which as variously given in the old grants and deeds was "Oketee," "Okeetee" or "Okatie," the latter river forming the northern boundary for the entire length of the barony.

The name "Devils Elbow" creek or river was given to this stream apparently from the elbow shape of its course from the point where it joined Port Royal sound or Broad river to a point around Spring Island and back into the country. The barony while owned by the Colletons, and

[4]Trans: Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol. 1, p. 191.
[5]Ibid, p. 192.
[6]Ibid.
[7]Ibid.
[8]Off: Hist: Comn. Memo: Bk: 4, p. 118.

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until its final partition, was commonly called the "Devils Elbow" barony or "Colleton Neck," and the Oketee river where it bounded the barony was called "Colleton" river.

The situation was an ideal one in many respects. It could be reached from the sea by the deepest and most accessible natural channel south of Norfolk in Virginia, and its shores afforded deep water up to the very wharves, with a land locked harbour in which any fleet could ride in safety.

Such were its natural advantages in this respect that the extreme northeastern point of the barony on deep water called "Foot point" was at quite an early period in the last century regarded as the coming site of a great commercial city.

The lands from the agricultural point of view were very fine. Up to the war of the Revolution indigo seems to have been largely planted by the Colletons. In after years the culture of sea island cotton flourished on them, and the barony had become the seat of a wealthy and cultivated community of planters, when the social, political, and financial destruction consequent upon the War of 1861-1865 turned a region sparkling with agricultural opulence into an abandoned waste, inhabited by a thriftless and ignorant negro population.

The family seat of this branch of the Colletons in South Carolina was at Fairlawn Barony[9] in Berkeley County and the Devils Elbow Barony in Granville County was much later brought under cultivation.

On 28 Septr. 1726, Sir John Colleton transferred the Devils Elbow Barony to his second son Peter.[10] Little appears on the record concerning this Peter. He came to and lived in South Carolina, for prior to 1733 he purchased a plantation of 400 acres called Epsom lying on Biggon creek at Biggon bridge and between Fairlawn and Wadboo baronies.[11] He was certainly in Carolina in 1739 when he is a witness to a deed.[12] He died prior to 1748, for in that year his brother executed a codicil disposing of the Devils Elbow

[9]S. C. Hist: & Geneal: Mag:, vol. 1, p. 330.
[10]Off: Hist: Com^n. Memo: Bk: 3, p. 195.
[11]Ibid, p. 453.
[12]M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, p. 290.

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barony as his own. His will was dated in 1740 and was probated in England in 1754. (S. C. Hist: & Geneal: Mag:, vol. XI, p. 131.) In 1751 his father, in a letter to Messrs. Nathaniel and Thomas Broughton, speaks of him as "my late son Peter" who "bought a little plantation by "Fairlawn I think called Epsom and gave £300 sterling for "it which he left to his brother Robert."[13]

At Peter's death, probably under the limitations of the deed of gift from his father, the Devils Elbow barony went to his brother, the Honorable John Colleton of Fairlawn barony, who by a codicil dated in June, 1748, devised the "Barony at Port Royal"[14] to his son John.

The Honorable John Colleton died in 1750. Shortly before his death he had made provision for the development of the barony as his widow and Executrix in an agreement with Morgan Sabb dated 8th Sept^r^., 1750, recites that

"for the cultivation & improvement of a certain barony
"belonging to the said John Colleton situate and being
"at a place called the Devils Elbow in Port Royal river
"in Granville County" the said John Colleton had agreed with Morgan Sabb that John Colleton would put in 61 slaves and that Morgan Sabb would put in 53 slaves and that the same would be used under the direction of Morgan Sabb for 7 years from 1st. January, 1751, "to clear and
"cultivate and make plantations and work & labour up-
"on the said Barony by improving and breeding flocks
"planting rice corn and other grain sawing timber
"making pitch tar turpentine Indigo & other commer-
"cial commodities thereon."[15]

Under the Will of the Honorable John Colleton his lands, including this barony, upon the death of his eldest son Peter, who died about 1756, (S. C. Hist: & Geneal: Mag:, vol. IV, p. 236) passed to his son John. The latter was a minor at his father's death, and his mother dying a few months after his father, the child seems to have been sent to England to his grandfather, upon whose death he succeeded to the title.

---

[13]Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk., 1751-54, p. 185.
[14]Ibid, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 310.
[15]Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1749-51, p. 365.

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During the life of this last Sir John the Devils Elbow barony seems to have been well developed and improved. M^rs. Graves, his daughter, states that the property had been devoted largely to the cultivation of indigo. In 1762, Moses Lindo, "Inspector and Surveyor General of South Carolina Indico" states that he has granted certificates for the first sort "equal in quality to the best French" to several growers of indigo, including Sir John Colleton, whose indigo had sold at 30 s. (currency?) per lb:[16]

M^rs. Graves also states that the value of the live stock on the Devils Elbow barony taken and destroyed during the revolutionary war amounted to over £8,000. As it lay near the theatre of hostilities from 1779 to 1782 it is probable that it was largely swept clear of its labour in the shape of slaves, and of its provisions and buildings.

Sir John Colleton died in 1777 and under his will the property went to his only daughter Louisa Carolina Colleton. Before his death however the disintegration of the barony had begun as he seems to have disposed of about 6,199 acres of it,[17] viz: to

William Fripp	1668	acres
Thomas Farr	700	"
Benjn. Walls	680	"
James Stanyarne	1200	"
Edmund Bellinger	1667	"
George Hipp	284	"

Of Louisa Carolina Colleton who married Admiral Richard Graves of the British Navy an account has been given in an article on the Colleton family in South Carolina published in this Magazine in vol. 1, p. 339, for October, 1900.

During the lifetime of M^rs. Graves she retained the barony practically as devised to her, but on her death it was divided up and sold. Prior to her death she seems to have disposed of a part of the barony lying on Colleton river to Benjamin Guerard, which part seems afterward to have become the property of M^r. William Wigg Barnwell by whom it was called "Trimbleston."

After her death, under proceedings in the Court of Chan-

[16]Elzas, Jews of S. C., p. 57.
[17]M. C. O. Charleston, Bks. T. 6, p. 47; O. 3, p. 2; O. 5, p. 247.

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cery for foreclosure of mortgage the rest of the barony was disposed of,[18] viz:

On ..... the Rose Hill tract, 800 acres to James Kirk.

On 25 Sept., 1828, the Hunting Island tract, 946 acres to James Kirk.

On 11 Novr., 1828, the Camp tract, 1,370 acres to M^rs^. Pinckney & M^rs^. Izard.

On 3 Feby., 1829, the Foot Point tract, 1,055 acres to John Stoney.

On 3 Feby., 1829, the Ferry tract, 942 acres to John Stoney.

On 3 Feby., 1829, the Fording Island tract, 750 acres to W. J. Grayson.

On 3 Feby., 1829, the Toppin tract, 790 acres to Misses Pinckney.

Making a total of 6,653 acres.

The barony had evidently, for the purposes probably of more efficient supervision and cultivation, been subdivided into tracts during the Colleton ownership and when sold off the plantations, into which it was subdivided for sale, carried the names by which they had been before designated. The village or summer settlement of "Bluffton" is on a part of the barony (apparently on that part conveyed to Benjamin Walls) on a bluff fronting the river May. Colleton Neck is distinguished botanically by the fact that many forms of a more southern flora are found as far north as that locality. It was also the scene of much of the botanical work of Stephen Elliott, who frequently refers to it in his "Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia." In later years it was the field for the botanical observations of that most excellent of field botanists as well as skilful physician, the late D^r^. James H. Mellichamp who for many years lived at Bluffton.

As the family home and mansion of the Colletons was at Fairlawn barony it is improbable that there was on the

[18]Ct: Com: Pleas, Charleston, Report Bk., vol. 6, p. 39.

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Devils Elbow barony a larger dwelling than was required for the resident overseer; certainly none on the extensive scale denoted by the ruins at Fairlawn. It's more favorable situation and finer lands constituted it from the financial standpoint a much more valuable property than the Fairlawn barony.

The map published with this article represents the map as taken from the lines of a map made in 1786 by James Peart for Miss Louisa Carolina Colleton, but located and laid down on the map of the locality published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

The final sales of the barony show that it exceeded largely in its actual contents the 12,000 acres it was originally laid out for, but this excess was a usual feature of large surveys made at that early period.

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STOCK MARKS
RECORDED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1695-1721.

Contributed by A. S. Salley, Jr.

In the office of the Historical Commission in Columbia there is a small manuscript volume bearing the following inscription on the fly leaf preceding the index:

"A Booke for Recording of Cattle Markes & others Given by the Hono^{ble}: Thomas Smith Esqr. Landgrave & Govern^{r} In September 1694"[1]

Notwithstanding the good intentions of Governor Smith, very few marks were recorded and the purpose for which the book was given was almost nullified, the greater part of the book was soon given over to other uses. The few records that were made, however, are now quite valuable historically and genealogically.

Record of Cattle Markes & others

1694/5 March 8th	This day came M^{r}. John Hamilton of Edestoh Island in Colleton County. & Recorded his marke of Cattle. Hoggs. & c^{t}: being as followeth, In each Eare two halfe Moones. The Topps of both Eares Cropt & Soe Slitt down to bottom of each Eare this Brand
H.	Marke as ℞ Margent
March 8th 1694/5	This day came M^{r}. John Hamilton of Edestoh Island in Colleton County and Recorded; His daughter. Mary Hamilton. her Marke of Cattle & Hoggs (& c^{t}) (being as followeth)
M H	The right Eare a halfe Moon cutt out in each side, The Top of said eare Cutt of and soe Slitt downe in ye midle to the bottom of the Eare. The Left Eare only Cropt, Her Brand Marke; on ye Left buttock as ℞ Margent

[1]Previously to this time a few marks had been recorded at random in other volumes.

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1694/5 March—8th	This day Came Mr. John: Hamilton of Edestoh Island in Colleton County. And Recorded his Sonn Paul Hamilton his Marke of Cattle & Hoggs & ct (as followeth) In Each Eare a Swallow Taill cutt out in the Topp thereof. and under the Swallow forke a round Hole cutt out in Each Eare: his
P H	brand marke as ℘ margent being on the Left buttock
1694/5 March—8th	This day came Mr. John Hamilton of Edestoh Island in Colleton County and Recorded his daughter Anna Hamilton her Marke of Cattle & Hoggs & ct, (as followeth) The Topp of both Eares cutt of, and two Slitts in each Eare from ye Topp to the bottom her brand marke on ye Left buttock as ℘ Margent —
1694/5 March 8th	This day Came John Berrisford Esqr. and Recorded his Cooppers Brand marke for barrells as ℘ Margent
J B	
1695 May 30th	This day came Samuell Stent of James Island. in Berkeley County and Recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs (as followeth) The Right Eare an upper Keel on the outside of the said Eare, and ye Left Eare. an under Keell on the outside of the said Eare. and his Horne Marke S. S. branded
1695 July—19	This day Came Major Charles Colleton, and Recorded his Marke for Cattle, Horses & Hoggs as followeth, Both Eares two under Keells, His Brand marke X on the Neer Buttocks
1695 August—6	This day Came James Bard and Recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs as followeth, The Right Eare a Crope & Two Slitts downe almost to ye rootf of said eare, The Left being a Swallow forke and an under keele, his brand marke being J B

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1695 August—6	This day came Richard Shaw of Berkley County & Recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs (as followeth) The Right Eare a hole in ye middle of ye eare: and said Eare Cropt, And an upper keell cutt of said eare, The Left Eare a Crope and a Slitt, his Brand Marke is R S
1695./ October 29 M N	This Day Came Moses Norman of Berkley County recorded his marke for Cattle & Barrells as ⅌ Margent
1695 Novemb^r 27	This Day Came John Raven of Colleton County & recorded his Marke for Cattle & hoggs as followeth Two Slitts in ye Right Eare & one in ye Left his Brand Marke being J: R
1695/6 January ye 11	This Day Came Thomas Rake of Edistow Island & recorded his marke for Cattle & hoggs, as followeth one slitt in ye Right Eare & & upper Keele in ye Left & in ye Left a Side Slitt
1695/6 January ye 17	This Day Came John Alston of Chachan in Colleton County & recorded the marke of John Harris, Junr for Cattle & Hoggs as followeth Two und^r Keeles in Boath Eare
	This Day Came John Brea of Edistow Island & recorded his marke for Cattle & Hoggs as followeth y^e topps of Both Eares Cutt of & three Slitts Downe to y^e botom of them both
ffebry—5 1695/6	This Day came Richard Benett of ffrips Island & recorded his marke for Cattle & Hoggs as followeth halfe of y^e Eares Cutt of & Two peaces cut out
March 2^d 1695/6 W: B	This Day Came M^r W^m=Bolow & recorded his marke W B with a Slitt in y^e Right Eare & a Hole in y^e Left

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March 21st 1695/6 T P	This Day came Mr Thomas Pinkny & Entered ye marke of his cattle & Hoggs it being 2 undr=Keeles one; in Each Eare which was formerly ye Marke of Thomas Rose which is now assigned unto yes sd. Pinckny (and also branded on the Right Buttock as ⅌ Margt.)
Aprill 3 1696	This Day came Mr=Nathaniel Law & Entered his mark which is Three halfe Moones cutt out of Each Eare & his Brand marke being as ⅌ Mergt=
Aprill 6 1696	This Day came Capt=Wm=Smith & recorded his marke for Cattle and Hoggs Vizt. is a Hole in the Midle of Each Eare with a forke cutt out of the Tipp of Each Eare and his Marke for Horses is a figure of Seaven
1696 Aprill 16 J: S:	This Day came John Sanders of Wando River and recorded his marke for Cattle & Hoggs Vizt=Two upper Keeles and his Brand marke being as ⅌ Mergt=
1696 May 11	This Day came Robert Britewell of Cumbohee and recorded ye marke for Cattle & Hoggs which is one fforke Cutt out of Each Eare & a Slitt, ffor Sarah Bures Junr
1696 May 23	This Day came Mr Nicholas DeLongemar Jun and recorded his mark which is a ⅌ Mergt=who Lives above Tee in the Eastern branch of Couper river neare pumpkin hill.
1696 June 22	This Day came Mr John Branford of the North Side of Ashley river and recorded his marke for Cattle & Hoggs Vizt=one Slitt in Left Eare & a figure of seaven in ye right & his brand marke beeing as ⅌ margt=
1696 June ye 22	This Day came Peter Manico of Santee & recorded his marke for Cattle & Hoogs which is ye Eare Cutt of boath sides as ⅌

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	marg^{t}=& his Brand marke as ꝑ merg^{t}=P M
P M	which cutt is in y^{e} Left Eare
1696	
June y^{e} 27	This Day came John Burke of Bowatt and recorded his marke for Cattle and Hoggs which is a Cropp Slitt and und^{r} Keele in y^{e} left Eare and a Swalow forke in y^{e} Right and
J : B	his Brand marke as ꝑ merg^{t}=
1696	This Day came Joseph Ellott of Stono river
July y^{e} 16	& recorded his marke for Cattle & Hoggs which is both Eares Crop^{t}=and a Slitt in the Right Eare and his Brand marke as ꝑ marg^{t}=
July y^{e} 27th 1696	This Day Came Mr Mathew Talartha of Berkley County & recorded his Brand marke
M T	which is ꝑ merg^{t}=& a swallo forke in the Right Eare & a noch in the Left Eare Cropt
August 3^{d} 1696	This Day Came Richard Blake of Coupe River Head & recorded his marke for Cattle and Hoggs which is y^{e} Left Eare Cropt & y^{e} Right Eare an und^{r} Keele & his Brand
R B	marke as ꝑ merg^{t}=
1696	This Day Came Joseph Marbuff Jin^{r} LaBrosse
octob^{r} : 29	of Couper river & recorded his marke for Cattle and Hoggs which is boath Eares Slitt
LB M	& his Brand marke as ꝑ marg^{t}=
29	and this Day Came Lewis Juin of Couper River
L J	& recorded his marke ffor Cattle & Hoggs which is the Left Eare Cropt & Three Slitts in the right
1696	This Day came Shem Buttler & recorded the
Novemb^{r} 16	marke of W^{m}: Smith for Cattle & Hoggs which is the Left Eare Cropt & Three Slitts & the Right Eare Cropt & Two Slitts and his Brand marke as ꝑ margent

[2]This should have been de. La Bruce, or La Brosse, de Marbeuf, or Marbeuf de La Brosse, or La Bruce, were the usual forms in which the present La Bruce family name was written in that day.

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Novemb^{r} 16	This Day Came Shem Buttler & recorded his marke for Cattle & hoggs which is the Left Eare Cropt & Three Slitts & the Right Eare with a Single Slitt in the midle & his Brand marke as ⅌ mergent
1696 January 7th:	This Day Came Jno Mackfashion & recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hogs which is a Crop & a Whole in the Right Eare and a Crop & a Slitt in the Left

(To be continued.)

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DIARY OF TIMOTHY FORD

1785-1786.

With notes by Joseph W. Barnwell.

1780

Timothy Ford, Esq. was born December 4th, 1762, and was the son of Jacob Ford and Theodosia Johnes of Morris Town, New Jersey. In 1880 when a mere youth he was twice wounded at Springfield, N. J., while acting as a volunteer under Capt. Coalfax. His patriotic feelings as a soldier of the Revolution remained with him to his dying day.[1]

He received his education at Princeton, where he graduated with honors. He was admitted to the Bar in New York, having studied his profession in the office of Robert Morris.

His sister, Elizabeth Ford, having married Henry William De Saussure, afterwards Chancellor De Saussure, one of the most learned and distinguished Judges of South Carolina, Mr. Ford came to Charleston with him in 1785, and was admitted to the Bar of this State in 1786. He was very soon in active practice, his name appearing on the briefs in many important causes before the Appellate Courts. For many years, however, he confined his practice mostly to the Equity Court.

He found not a few graduates of Princeton, or "Nassau

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[1]Will Book G, page 470:

I Timothy Ford of the City of Charleston being about to go to the Northern States for the residue of the present season for the benefit of my health, confid management of my estate to my Executrix— the house on Tradd Street belongs to my wife, wife estate for life then to my two daughters Louisa Catherine and Mary Theodosia, subject only to a legacy of $1,000 to my grand child Mary Louise when 21 or day of marriage, wife & daus to care for the orphan. Library to be sold, but the sale not forced. Wife & daus to select such books as they may wish.

"My father's Revolutionary sword is in my possession, after his death my beloved mother girded it on my thigh at the age of sixteen and I wore it in the field of Battle. It is a Sacred family Relic of the Revolution and Should descend in the name of Ford, I bequeath this sword to my nephew Frederick Ford, the Son of my brother Jacob." . . . Wife Mary Magdalene Ford to be sole executrix. 25 July 1827. Proved January 27—1831.

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Hall," among the lawyers and men of position in Carolina. Chancellor Richard Hutson, Thomas Stanyarne Gibbes, John McCrady, Patrick Noble and others had received their education there. To his work as a lawyer in the higher ranks of the profession, he added important work as a citizen of the city and State, while his zeal for every literary, benevolent and religious object was prominent throughout his life. He was a member of the City Council, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, Trustee of the College of Charleston, President of the Charleston Library Society, of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and of the Bible Society. He died December 7th, 1830. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Amelia DeSaussure, sister of the Chancellor, and his second, Mary Magdalen Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau. He had issue by both marriages, but his descendants are now extinct. Through the kindness of Mr. Frank Ravenel Frost, the administrator of Dr. Edmund Ravenel, the last descendant of Mr. Ford, and with the consent of the family, for both the brothers of Timothy Ford, Jacob Ford and Gabriel Ford, have descendants in South Carolina, we are permitted to publish this diary found among the family papers.

DIARY.

Saturday October 1st. 1785.

This morning at 9 o'clock my Sister with her husband[3] Miss DeSaussure[4] & my Self take leave of my mother to go to Charleston; which was a melancholy scene. My dear Mother parted with her only daughter as tho' for the last time. It was a scene of tears indeed, and such was its effect on me that it moved my tears which however I may be effected Seldom flow. As a consolation however in the midst of this distress we had the chearful company of our charming friends the $++725++=!+\frac{n}{m}$ as far as brunswick to which place we arrived in the evening without any event that need be particularized and were received at Mr.

[3]Married: Lately in New-Jersey, Mr. William Desaussure, son of the Hon. Daniel Desaussure, Esq., of this city, to Miss Ford, of Morristown in that State. *State Gazette of South Carolina;* Thursday, Sept. 1st. 1785. The family record gives May as the month of marriage.

[4]Married the author of the diary, Jan. 17, 1793.

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Dunhams wth their usual kindness & hospitality. Here I found M^rs^. Forman on her way to visit my mother which tends to alleviate our common gloom knowing it it will also assuage her grief.

Sunday 2^d^.

Early in the morning we prepare to prosecute our journey intending this day to reach Burlington and nine o'Clock with tears the girls take the last kiss & after the benedictions of our friends we were off—& in order to avoid Doct Scott whose zeal for religion or love for money invariably interrupts the traveller under the Sanction of law we take a road which runs thro' Middlesex County out of the sphere of his jurisdiction. We proceed unmolested to Princeton where I meet with many of my college & other acquaintances with whom I spend an hour & renew the round of unpleasant feelings incident to parting with friends—We dine in trenton & have the happiness of the comp^y^. of A. D. Woodruff my worthy friend. After dinner we Start for Burlington & my friend Woodruff takes me in his Chair as far as the ferry that we may be together as long as possible. We fill up the few remaining moments in talking upon our mutual intentions for future Life & at the ferry bid adieu!

In the morning we arrive at B [?] & cross over to Burlington where our amiable friends regale us not less by their cordiality of reception than a good dish of tea. We have the mortification to find Fanny confined to her chamber by indisposition, Miss R. not very well but not prevented from exercising her favorite virtues of friendship & hospitality.

Monday 3^d^ This day we spend at M^r^. Randolphs sociably & of course agreeably. Fanny is able to come down and & mix with us. The weather boistrous & disagreeable we hope for a change by to-morrow as we expect to go down to Phila. in a boat.

Tuesday 4th.

Contrary to our expectations & hopes the inclemency of the weather is rather augmented but for our consolation so exceedingly boistrous that no boat will go down the river we are of course gratified with one day more at this agreeable place. By this time I have made an acquaintance with M^r^.

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Randolph having never before had an opportunity. He and I sit up 'till 12 oclock reading Pope.

Wednesday 5th.

At 3 o'clock we are roused by an ambassador from the boat with information that we are to sail in an hour, the winds very high. Anne wth her usual goodness has breakfast prepared for us in the mean time & we accordingly take leave of them & go on board having partly obtained the promise of Mr. Randolph to bring the Ladies by land to Philada. should their feelings & the day favor it in order that my sister & Miss De Saussure may spend the remainder of the time on land as much as possible. We arrive at Philada. at 9 oClock after a boisterous passage & are received by our friends with every mark of kindness & hospitality. Mr. Mrs. & Miss De Saussure take bed and board at Mr. Wm. Clarksons—I dispose of my self between his house & Mr. Snowdens. According to our sanguine hopes our Burlington friends arrived at 2 o'Clock viz. Mr R. Miss R. Miss F. & Mrs. Hayter. My acquaintance with the last lady had hitherto been slight and the pleasure I dirived from it led me to regret that circumstance not a little. She is by nature blessed with a good face, a fine eye & a comely person —a fertile mind not a little improved, and a hospitable disposition. She seems calculated however to display the dignified rather than the softened parts of her nature, and to excite admiration rather than love. Invited by a number of friends in Philada. wee seem to regret the circumstances of leaving them so soon—but Capt Allibone tells us we shall sail on Saturday.

Thursday 6th.

Mr. DeSaussure & myself imploy the fore part of this day in providing sea stores—I dine at Mr. Clarksons where love presided at each end of the table & that cheerfulness which flows from a mutual friendship divested of all the unwholesome restraints of formality run its pleasant round. This amiable couple form a striking instance of conjugal felicity, being evidently at first designed for each other. Fine feelings, smooth & conforming dispositions, and a mutual desire that the sight of the one should see the pleasure of the

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other form a part of the fuel that keeps alive & in its original lustre the fire of love. Though the short time that they have been united has not given opportunity for the full trial of the constancy of their tempers; there is the most plausable presumption of their surviving in their present purity; if not of being improved by the cares of life or the vicissitudes of fortune. In the afternoon we all visit M^r^. Peales exhibition room (except M^rs^. Huyter) where we are entertained by a novel display of transparent paintings done in a masterly manner. Day & night, light and shade in a very masterly manner. A part of market Street is at first represented in the midst of night the lamps lighted the day comes on in its natural gradation from its first blush at dawn to the full irradiation of the rising sun. Many other scenes are as exquisitely performed & the whole interspersed with interludes—but I cannot pay any compliments to the musick.

Our Burlington friends spent the afternoon & evening at M^r^. Clarksons—to add *agreeably* w^d^. be superfluous.—

Friday 7th.

Our time is chiefly passed at M^r^. Clarksons and I find myself in improving an acquaintance wth. Miss Cornelia Clarkson the sister of our friend, who partaking largely of that friendly disposition which is so eminently characteristic [of] her brother & sister spends her time with us. She is 16 years old; and through the goodness of her heart not less than the modeling counsels of her parents seems exempted from many foibles of her sex which makes their first if not their plainest appearance at her age. I should do her injustice in confining myself to a negative description—for she is not more meritorious for being untainted with the common foibles of her age than for possessing the virtues of much more advanced years. Her heart seems to be as nature first made it, tender humane & susceptable—her manners & understanding not unimproved in proportion to her years—though her capacity promises & taste assures us they will both be improved to advantage in time. Her easy & artless manners point out a correctness of disposition void of that vanity peevishness and severity too frequent

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among her sex & too perceptible at her age. And to crown the whole there appears in all her deportment a degree of well timed morality which sheds a luster upon all her other properties at the same time that it proves them to be genuine. In such company as this it would be my own fault if my time did not pass agreeably—In truth it did so in so much that I was not displeased with the disappointment when Capt. Allibone informed us he should not sail to-morrow, as his workmen on board had not finished their business—

Saturday 8th.

This day passed like the rest in the circle of our friends where sociability presides in all its pleasing forms. To recount the variety of amusement, conversation and pastimes would be endless—the time seemed to steal imperceptibly away. In the midst of all my happiness I am shocked with the catastrophe of a young man who unfortunately fell by his own hands. His name was Shipping of the respectable family of that name in this City. His prospects of patrimony not rendering necessary his application to business, he took the two frequent resort of young men of fortune and became early attached to pleasure. He unfortunately made such acquaintances as led him to excesses which smothering the seeds of reason & morality soon let loose the reigns of his passions & he became abandoned to vice & debauchery. No doubt he had better counsels from his friends, but not proped with that force & soliciture which they wd. have been had they forseen where his courses would land him. Passing thus through the several vicissitudes of vice his mind and intellectual faculties became victiated in extreme so that his time was divided and measured by actions the most brutal. In this degree of vice a person never stands long at the same point. Either some happy and unforseen event reaches his conscience with conviction & alarms him into a reformation; or he is pushed to the last enormity which soon or later concludes the dreadful scene. This was the case with this unfortunate young man. Not content to carry on revelling & carousing in all its bestial forms he fancied himself in love with one of them and married her unknown to his friends. But why did they not anticipate

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this event or some other as shocking to them? Surely the use of means cannot more directly point us to the end, than his actions demonstrated the dreadful issue to which he would be brought. But his vices previous to this being fashionable ones could be palliated and even be applauded for his spirit & address! Solicitous now to dissolve a connexion which disgraced it, his family & friends plyed him on all sides with reproaches; and represented to him what he could not understand the dishonor he had done himself and the wounds he had given to delicacy & all the finer feelings—he still retained a regard for his friends, and they proposed a voyage to the East indies to forget the harlot, and when he returned to form a better connextion. he refused & declared he could not live without her. They urged —and finally brought him to a dilemma from w^h^. he resolved to extricate himself by Death. Either to break the union or be abandoned by his family—he took a dose of Laudenum. Of this they got notice and prevailed on him to take an Emetic which brought it away. But finding himself in a folorn state he could not endure his life and after writing a letter to that effect addressed to his friends he took a portion or arsenick & closed a life stained with every vice by a most tragical and exemplary death.

Sunday 9th.

The forepart of this day I pass at M^r^. Clarkson's not feeling disposed for church—In the afternoon wait on Miss Cornelia to M^r^. Sproats Church in Arch Street—the rest of the company not using dicision enough in their choice go to no church at all. In the Evening the Miss Randolphs drink tea at M^r^. Clarksons & we pass the time as usual very agreeably.

Monday 10th.

Still our Captain defers sailing; we attend the ladies on board the ship who admire very much her accomodations and almost wish themselves of our party.

Tuesday 11th.

The forepart of the day is devoted to getting our baggage & Stores on board the ship the Capt. having signified that we shall sail tomorrow.

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Wednesday 12th.

However agreeable it is to Stay among such an agreeable circle of friends still we find the inconveniences of a state of suspense for our sailing is disposed until tomorrow and indeed some of the Charms of the visit are this day dissipated by the departure of our Burlington friends; and Mr. DeSaussure & myself in addition to the regret of their leaving us had also that of our not being on the spot to take leave of them. This mortifying circumstances was occasioned by our taking a mornings walk & staying beyond our time. I confess however I found some consolation in its affording me occasion of writing to them.

Thursday 13th.

Accustomed to be deceived from time to time I this morning expected it as usual; & that very expectation was itself a cause of it; for in fact we are this morning arrested with a short notice to be on board & we accordingly leave our friends in the utmost hurry. At 10 oClock the ship hawls of [sic] and in about 2 hours we were under way—a rainy disagreeable day prevented us from viewing the opposite shores as we passed down the deleware.

We have a clever company of passangers but no ladies except my Sister & Miss Sally. Very few scenes could take place during the passage—my time was chiefly divided by seasickness & sleep which induces me to conclude I shall never go to sea for pleasure. In eight days we arrived at Charleston bar, but the wind setting from the land we could not get in, a few of the passengers went on shore in the pilot Boat. The succeeding day the same boat cruising off the bar the pilot on board of us hailed her & ordered her alongside for the purpose of taking to shore those passengers who should chose to go. Mr. DeSaussure, Betsy & Sally got on board with two other passengers; but the sea running high it broke her fast & She went off leaving three of us on board—we consoled ourselves under the disappointment with a good dinner and a glass of wine; and the custom house boat coming the next day on board of us, we embrassed that opportunity of coming on shore; and arrived in Charleston on Saturday the 22d. October; and after hav-

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ing my head adjusted by a barber went up to Mr. DeSaussure's where I was very kindly & friendly received & was introduced to a large circle of company a process at the same time agreeable and disagreeable—the former from the circumstance of making acquaintance the latter from the embarrasment usual on such an occasion. The vertigo occasioned by the motion of the ship made me feel rather awkward & unsociable tho I endeavoured to counteract it. Sleep however dissipated in a principal degree the remains of my maritime feelings and in the morning I felt myself on the land; and disposed to look around me & view a city so remote from my native place & of which I have heard so much.

Charleston is situated much like New York at the confluence of two Rivers (viz. Cooper and Ashley named after one Ashley Cooper an original Proprietor in this country.) It's Southeastern prospect is the Atlantic ocean which is not more than 10 miles; separated from the bay by a bar of sand over which no ships but small burthen can pass; and larger vessels steer through the inlet which of itself is dangerous except when the tide is up. The harbour is replete with shoals which render it both intricate and dangerous for strangers, tho the inhabitants rather value it on this account as an Enemy's navy in time of war cannot find so easy an access & they alledge that the due attendance of pilots may always obviate difficulties in time of peace. For my part I rather question the validity of this reasoning. In the first place a country that intends to defend itself effectually against foreign invasion will find all dependiences short of a navy very ineffectual; and where they are led to depend on the natural inaccessibility of a harbour they will be the more remiss in providing themselves. In the second place a fleet of enemies ships during the present state of human nature would find no difficulty in alluring by their gold even from the bosom of their own country a sufficient number of wretches whose knowledge of the harbour would obviate all difficulties. And lastly in case of storms & tempests an unskillful vessel on the coast might nearly as well run on shore elsewhere, as to try to

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make this harbour where the chance is almost as bad; and where tho' in sight of land they cannot reach it. The streets of Charleston are straight & generally regular but like New York again very narrow most of them. A portion of the streets on each side, generally about 4 feet is paved with brick w^h^. makes it pleasant walking; the intermediate space is in it's natural state mostly sandy & therefore disagreeable crossing the streets. But this is attoned for by the inoffensive quietness with which carriages pass along; for being accustomed to having my ears strained by the rattling of carriages in New York I was struck most agreeably by seeing them pass here without leaving behind thém noise or disturbance—tho sometimes they leave dust. The city covers a great deal of ground in proportion to the number of houses; even more so than Philadelph^a^. This admits of the freer circulation of air. Their yards & in many instances their gardins also are large & convenient. This however is more to be found in the interior than in the front parts of the town the places more particularly of business. A small majority of the buildings are of brick tho many are of wood.

None of the dwelling houses rise higher than three stories, and by no means a majority so high; tho a pretty good proportion of the buildings, those especially of brick, may be termed *tolerably good*. In some instances the projectors seem to have studied intricacy, & have of course been led from uniformity; indeed their external appearance would almost persuade a person that they sprung undeliberated upon from the hand of chance herself and the inside appears as void of taste as the outside of design. Such buildings are however to be more or less found in every city. The police is pretty good; it consists of an intendant & corporation. I admire their precaution in case of fire—for they are not only provided with engines, & the people taught to throw themselves into lines immediately upon their assembling for the purpose of conducting water; but every warden (of whom there are 13) is obliged to keep 5 hogsheads, strongly made & painted full of water which on the first alarm are immediately to be rolled out to the place to supply the

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engines until the lines can be formed. By this means 65 hhds. of water may reach the place of fire as soon as the engines themselves & thereby they are prevented from the delay & loss of time in the confusion, of the peoples getting into order. This instant supply may sometimes check or extinguish a fire in its early stages which might otherwise make a great headway.

The most obvious division of the inhabitants of Charleston is into *Black* & *White,* the former being to the latter as 5 to one.[8] This sight occasions a reflection rather painful; that, in a land of Liberty & Christianity, that boasts & builds upon the irrefrayable [sic; irrefutable?] rights of human nature; so many of the species should be torn from the enjoyment of them, & devoted to perpetual slavery for no other cause but that God has formed them black. It begets a strange confusion of ideas & contradiction of principles—the general rule is Liberty, but the Exceptions form a majority of 5 to 1.

It would readily be supposed that the people require a great deal of attendance; or that there must be a vast superfluity of Servants. Both are true though not in equal degree. From the highest to the lowest class they must have more or less attendance—I have seen tradesmen go through the city followed by a negro carrying their tools—Barbers who are supported in idleness & ease by their negroes who do the business; & in fact many of the mechaniks bear nothing more of their trade than the name.

In the higher classes every body must have a vast deal of waiting upon from the oldest to the youngest. One or more servants (in many places) plant themselves in the corners of the room where they stand & upon the slightest occasion they are called. Every child must be attended, & whenever the whim takes it the servant is dispatched on its service. At dinner it w[d]. seem as if the appetite were to be whetted

[8]This was probably intended to apply to Charleston County, or District, where by the U. S. census of 1790, the number of the blacks was not indeed "five to one" but 51,583 and that of the whites 15,402. We have no figures for the city in 1785, but in 1790 the blacks by the U. S. census, in the Parish of St. Philip and St. Michael, which included Charleston City, and what was then called Charleston Neck, were 8,270, and the whites 8,089.

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& the victuals receive it's relish in proportion to the number of attendance. They surround the table like a cohort of black guards & here it appears there is a superfluity; for no sooner is a call made than there is a considerable delay either from all rushing at once; or all waiting for one another to do the business. From the multiplicity of servants & attendance arises more than from the climate that dronish ease & torpid inactivity which are so justly attributed to the people of the Southern States, accustomed to have every thing done for them they cannot or will not do anything for themselves. With many life is whil'd away in idleness, or consumed in dissipation. The great majority possessing independance will not even take the trouble of directing their own business. There are many who call themselves planters who know little about the process & art of planting—some ignorant of its most ordinary courses. All is committed to overseers & drivers. In fact they owe their wealth neither to art, genius, invention, or industry—but it seems to be showered upon them in the copious productions of a fertile soil & a prolific climate. As might naturally be supposed arts & manufactures have but little cultivation & of course no great existance here. Planting itself the very life of this country is done with little art and in the most round-about manner. The number of slaves supply the almost total want of instruments of husbandry; & the dint of muscular force the want of invention & improvem^{t}. They import from the northern states what might as well be produced in their own country if they would only use the necessary industry and application—nay I have seen fruits & vegetables brought from thence & sold here at a very high rate to which their own soil is better adapted and wants nothing but the opportunity of producing in higher perfection & greater abundance. With regard to some kinds of improvement they would seem to be in an early period of Society; and with regard to manners and customs to have reached their climactric. I have an idea that State can scarcely ever be enabled to stand by itself unconnected with, or unsupported by others. A great portion of its inhabitants now are & likely for time to come will be com-

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posed of African slaves. Of consequence the proportion of *subjects* to the quantity of Land or extent of territory cannot be so great as in other countries differently circumstanced; & therefore not able to make a proper defence. To arm & embody their slaves would be impolitic & dangerous; for that would be no less dangerous in another case wherein it w^d^. be an obvious policy in the enemy to tempt to insurrections & rebellions. In the one case finding them selves embodied & armed they would be emboldened; in the other unrestrained by their absent masters & allured by promises & prospects they would be encouraged to shake off that unwarrantable joke under which they languish, & assert that Liberty which nature, reason [illegible] & prejudice all concur to represent to them their most sacred & involuable birth right.

Friday 4th. Ap^l^. This day set out in a chair with M^r^. De Saussure for Beaufort about 70 miles where the circuit court is to be held. We rode through very heavy sandy roads with fatigue & difficulty until we reached Ashley ferry,[6] and after crossing it had very good roads causways only excepted which are frequent in this country & generally bad. As our rout was for some distance on the side of the river we were often entertained with the prospect of country seats of which there is a number and some of them fraught with taste and magnificence. In the evening we reached the plantation of M^r^. Waring where I had the pleasure of finding M^r^. Benjn. Waring with whom I made an acquaintance in philad^a^. and found him to be as I then supposed him a very clever fellow. We stay all night at this mansion & are most hospitably intertained. In the morning we set off at 8 o'Clock upon our journey I having previously promised Mr. Waring a visit at his friendly request. We ride Eleven miles to Pompon ferry. The roads in general good except as before the intervention of causways—but the traveller in this country has it but little in his power to indulge his eye in prospects; the roads being ever bordered by very thick hedges so that we can have nothing but a glympse now & then thro the interstices: and

[6]Now Drayton Station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

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the country being always level are cut off from the advantages of iminences. The greatest part of the country lies in an uncultivated state—low lands are appropriated to rice & the good upland to indigo. The planters all fix at a distance from the road with avenues cut thro' the woods leading up to their houses. The negro houses are laid out like a camp & sometimes resemble one. After riding 11 miles we reached Ashepoo ferry—this country is happy in a number of navigable rivers which facilitate the transportation of the crops to market. We proceed 11 miles farther & cross Cumba ferry— the Country much the same as that thro which we have already passed, a small part cleared a still smaller cultivated; & the greatest part pine-barren. We arrive late in the evening at the widow DeSaussure's where we are regaled with a dish of tea and spend the night. This is a very pleasant place but very solitary, no neighbors in less than 4 or 5 miles w^h^. induced me to recommend to Miss DeSaussure to get married in self defense. In the morning we accompany the Ladies about 6 miles to church where Billy meets with many of his friends & relations & after service was begun previous to which we made an apology to the parson we rode off designing ourselves next for the Island of port Royal, & the town of Beaufort where the court was to be held. I remarked to Billy that I thought the spirit had not lately visited this parish; the Shattered & forlorn condition of the Church gave but too much room to question their zeal; & the few that attended it (about 50 whites) to doubt the ardor of their devotion. We rode about 12 miles to port royal ferry where we found all the gent^n^. of the Bar that rode this circuit ready to cross (viz: Messrs. Holmes,[1] Colhoon, Maj^r^. Frazier & Maj^r^. Pinckney brother to the Genl. who is considered the greatest Lawyer in this State.) We all cross'd together dined at the tavern & just at dusk rode into the little village of Beaufort. It consists of about 30 houses—stands on an arm of the sea very pleasantly & is stiled a very healthy place. The inhabitants are almost all connected by

[1]John B. Holmes, John Ewing Calhoun, afterwards Senator from South Carolina, Alexander Fraser and Thomas, afterwards General Thomas Pinckney.

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some family relation; which makes them sociable & friendly. A stranger taken notice of by one gains an early access to all—I experienced the most agreeable marks of hospitality. The next day (Monday) I had an invitation to dine with Gen[l]. Bull.[8] I was politely treated & made an acquaintance with Edanus Burk Esq[r]. the justice in Eyre. Chance seated me near him at the table & a good deal of conversation ensued between us & I found him a striking instance of the difference men sometimes make in their appearance in company & on paper. About 18 months ago I had read a pamphlet of his on the Society of the Cincinnati[9]; fraught with solid learning & good sense; & dressed in a very good stile. I had formed an idea of his being a very great dignified & Learned judge. I found him an arrant Irish man whose conversation though well enough aimed never contained a sentence of good english but on the contrary abounded with blunders vulgarisms & Hibernianisms. The same was visble on the Bench—his ideas seem'd amazingly confused & he neither look'd spoke nor acted like a judge. In short he carries with him less dignity than I have seen for a man of his learning & station—I am told however that he is a Lawyer. Gen[l]. Bull is a militia officer & he seems in character to conform to Gen[l]. Furman of New Jersey—with all his activity & whigism rather of an aristocratical turn. At this table I met also a Miss Garden[10]—she is an heiress
* * * * * * * * * * *
However she was sociable. Here I feasted on oranges of the finest kind the growth of this Island.

The next day I had an invitation to dine with M[r]. Barnwell[11] Here I met many of the company I dine with yesterday; and among the rest the Irish Judge. The table was well spread & the company genteely treated. Court having

[8]General Stephen Bull of Sheldon. Brigadier General of State troops in the Revolutionary War.

[9]*Considerations upon the Society or Order of Cincinnati.* Charleston, S. C., 1783. This pamphlet was re-arranged and re-written in French by Mirabeau in his own style and published as his in 1785. It was translated by Sir Samuel Romelly.

[10]Dau. of Col. Benj. Garden; she was 2[d] wife of Dr. Robert Pringle, a son of Robert Pringle, a Provincial Judge.

[11]Probably General John Barnwell then living in the Town.

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risen after only two days session & the trial of one civil cause, we prepare to set out for Charleston in the morning. In the morning notwithstanding rain we set out accompany'd by M^r^. Holmes (a very liberal, clever young fellow) & without any event worthy of particular enumeration arrived on thursday evening & found the family well.— I will only observe upon the whole of this jaunt—1. that it is unpleasant travelling because the houses all stand a great distance from the road & the country all obscured by the thickets on each side of it. There is no variety to amuse the traveller. 2. The ferry's are but illy attended & the roads too much neglected. 3. Houses of entertainment are very rare; their accommodations very bad, & their charges most enormously high. 4. But the people are generally hospitable & polite; the District of Beaufort most remarkably peaceable & industrious. Six months had not afforded business enough to detain a court 3 days. It is so much the boast[12] of Carolina that it would be thought rudeness to say a word ag^t^. it.

[12]It is interesting to note what the condition of this small "Village" of Beaufort was in 1857, 72 years after Mr. Ford's visit. A letter to the Charleston Mercury written by the late Capt. Geo. P. Elliott on Sept. 24th, 1857, and signed "Veritas" gives the following statistics. The white population of about 1,200 did not contain a single adult who could not read and write. From among its young men there had been a graduate with the first honors at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, the South Carolina College and the College of Charleston. It had sent two Senators to the U. S. Senate, and five members to the U. S. House of Representatives from natives of the Town. Two Presidents of Colleges, a Bishop, and thirteen "other Clergy" were then alive, who were natives of the town. Judge Thomas Heyward, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stephen Elliott the Botanist, and first Editor of the Southern Review, John A. Stuart of the Charleston Mercury, and many other distinguished men were born there. In a single year were distributed from its Post Office 33,120 news papers, and 3,406 magazines and periodicals. Almost entirely of English, Scotch and Irish descent, there were more than 30 among its 150 voters who were six feet in height, and their average weight was even greater in proportion. The beauty of its women was as remarkable as the stature and talents of its men. It would seem that the community continued to be the "boast" of the State, till destroyed in the Confederate War, as much as it was in 1785.

(To be continued.)

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ORDER BOOK

of

John Faucheraud Grimké.

August 1778 to May 1780.

(Continued from April Number)

Head Quarters Charles Town
NOVEMBER 1778

1: Parole Meade

It is observed that many Corporals bring up Reliefs & relieve Sentinels in a negligent unsoldierly manner Officers of Guards are strictly to order their Corporals to correct this error as those Corporals who in future are found negligent will certainly be punished.

2: Parole, Neglect

3: Parole, Mercer.

Adjutant Robert Simpson of the fifth Continental Regiment in this State, having resigned his Commission is no longer to be Obeyed or Respected as a Continental Officer.

The Honble. the House of Assembly of this State have resolved that all officers of the 1, 2^{d}, 3, 5, & 6th Reg Continental to the rank of Captain should rise regimentally & that all officers of & above the rank of Captain should rise in the line.

4: Parole, Nelson.

5: Parole, Pinckney.

Capt. Hawthorn of the Sixth Continental Battalion in this State having resigned his Commission on the 9th. Augt. last & Capt. Coil[1] of the Same Reg^{t}: on the 3^{d} September last, first Lieut Armstrong was Promoted to be Captain in the room of the first & first Lieut Leacey to be Captain in the room of the Second: & Second Lieut Brown was Promoted to be a first L^{t}. vice L^{t}. Armstrong Promoted &

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[1]Captain James Coil, DeSaussure's *List of Continental Officers* gives this name as Coit.

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State of the Division of the Army of the United States of America under the Command of the Hon.ble Major General Howe in the State of South Carolina

Brigades	Regiments	Where Stationed	Officers Present. Commissioned. Colonels	Lt. Colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	2d Lieut.ts	Staff. Chaplains	Adjutants	2d Masters	Paymasters	Surgeons	Mates	Effectives Sergeants, Drummers, Rank & File. Present fit for Duty. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	On Command. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Absent with Leave. Sergeants	Rank & File	Absent with Leave. Sergeants	Rank & File	Prisoners. Rank & File	Sick. Rank & File	Total Effectives. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Wanting to Compleat. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	On Command	Sick	Sergeants
1	1	Charles Town.	1	1	1	9	8	6		1	1	1	1	1	11	14	112				3	20	1	5			44	15	14	181	12	4	323			
	2	Fort Moultrie.		1	1	8	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	13	156				3	13					34	21	13	203	6	5	301			
	6	Charles Town		1	1	6	6	1		1	1	1	1		18	10	124					1		6			29	18	10	160	9	8	344			
Total		1st Brigade	1	3	3	23	23	11	1	3	3	3	3	3	47	37	392	47	37	392	6	34	1	11			107	54	37	544	27	17	968			
	3	Orangeburgh	1	1	1	11	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	12	104				6	138	1	35	7		20	26	17	394	1	1	110	5	1	
	5	Fort Johnson	1	1	1	6	7			1		1		1	16	12	202							15			37	16	13	254	11	5	250	1		
Total		2d Brigade	2	2	2	17	16	10	1	2	1	2	1	2	34	24	306	34	24	306	6	138	1	50	7		57	42	30	648	12	6	360	6	1	
		Total Infantry.	3	5	5	40	39	21	2	5	4	5	4	5	81	61	698	81	61	698	12	172	2	61	7		167	96	67	1192	39	23	1328	6	1	

Artillery

	Officers Present. Commissioned. Colonels.	Lt. Colonels.	Major	Captains	Capt. Lieut.ts	1st Lieut.ts	Staff. Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Pay Master.	Effectives Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, Gunners Matrosses &c. Present fit for Duty. Sergeants	Corporals	Drummers	Gunners	Matrosses	On Command. Sergeants	Corporals	Gunners	Matrosses	Absent with leave. Farriers.	Matrosses.	Sick. Matrosses.	Prisoners. Corporals.	Gunners	Total Effectives. Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers	Bombardiers	Gunners	Matrosses.	Wanting to Compleat. Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers	Bombardiers	Gunners.	Matrosses.
Stationed at Beaufort & Georgetown.	1	1	1	6	6	4	1	1	1	6	6	7	13	39	3	4	4	20	1	9	3	2	1	9	12	8	-	9	91	63	60	16	72	63	245
Total artillery.																																			

Head Quarters Charles Town; Sept.r 4: 1778.

State of the Division of the Army of the United States of America under the Command of the Hon:ble Maj: Gen Robt Howe in the State of South Carolina.

Brigades	Regiments	Where Stationed.	Officers. Commissioned. Colonels	Lt. Colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	2d Lieutenants	Staff. Chaplains	Adjutants	Lt. Quarter M.	Pay-Masters	Surgeons	Mates	Effectives, Sergeants, Drummers, Rank & File. Present fit for Duty. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	On Command. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Absent with Leave & Recruiting. Sergeants	Rank & File	Sick. Sergeants	Rank & File	Total Effectives. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Wanting to Compleat. Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Alterations since last Return. Enlisted. Rank & File	Dead. Rank & File	Discharged. Sergeants	Rank & File	Deserted. Rank & File	Sick
1	1	Charles-Town.	1	1	1	9	10	4		1	1	1	1	1	14	17	120			9		8	1	34	15	17	168	12	1	336	2	3	2	2	3		
1	2	Fort-Maultrie.		1	1	8	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	17	12	180	1	2	5	1	2	1	26	20	14	213	7	4	291	17			2	1		
1	6	Charles Town.		1	1	6	7	1		1	1	1	1		11	14	79	6		22		22	1	29	18	14	152	9	4	352	4	7			2		
Total		1st Brigade.	1	3	3	23	26	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	42	43	376	7	2	36	1	32	3	86	53	45	533	28	9	979	23	10	2	4	6		
2	3	Orangeburgh.																																			
2	5	Fort-Johnson.	1	1	1	4	6			1		1			14	15	107					13	2	43	17	17	253									2	
Total		2d Brigade.																																			
Total Infantry.																																					

Artillery.

Stationed at Beaufort & Georgetown.

	Officers. Commissioned. Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	Capt. Lt.	1st Lieut.	Staff. Adjut.	Qrtr. Mr.	Surgeon	Effectives, Sergeants, Corporals, Bombardiers, Gunners & Matrosses. Present fit for Duty. Sergeants	Corporals	Bombardiers	Gunners	Matrosses	On Command. Sergeants	Corporals	Bombardiers	Gunners	Matrosses	Absent with Leave & Recruiting. Sergeants	Corporals	Gunners	Matrosses	Sick. Sergeants	Corporals	Bombardiers	Gunners	Matrosses	Tot: Eff: Sergeants	Corporals	Bombardiers	Gunners	Matrosses	Wanting to compleat. Sergeants	Bombardiers	Corporals	Gunners	Matrosses	Alterations since last Return. Dead. Sergeants	Matrosses	Deserted. Sergeants	Matrosses
Total Artillery.	1	1	1	6	6	4	1	1	1	4	7	6	11	29	4	5	2	4	30	1	6	2	1	2	15	10	14	5	17	89	62	72	58	53	16	247	1	1	1	

Head Quarters Charles Town
October 1778.

State of the Division of the Army of the United States of America under the Command of the Hon.ble Maj: Gen: Robt Howe in the State of South Carolina

Officers.

Where Stationed.	Commissioned. Colonels.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieut.ts	Staff. Chaplains.	Adjutants.	2d Adjutants.	Paymasters.	Surgeons.	Mates.	Present fit for duty. Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	On Command. Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Absent by Leave & Furloughs. Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Prisoners. Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Sick. Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Total Effectives. Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Wanting to Compleat. Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Exhibited.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.
Charles Town.	1	1	1	8	10	4		1	1	1	1	1	14	15	107			1			9				3	4	29	17	19	146	10		358	9	2	4	3
Fort Moultrie.		1	1	8	9	3	1		1	1	1	1	16	15	184	2	2	8				in goal		1	3		33	21	17	226	6	1	278	19	2	5	
Charles Town.		1	1	6	6	2		1	1	1	1		11	14	102	5		21			15				2		15	18	14	153	9	4	351	6	1		2
Total 1st Brigade.	1	3	3	22	25	9	1	2	3	3	3	2	41	44	393	7	2	30			24			1	8	4	77	56	50	525	25	5	987	34	5	9	5
Orangeburgh.	1	1	1	10	10	8	1	1	1	1	1		16	10	153	9	4	144	1	1	38			7		1	44	26	15	386	1	3	118				
Fort Johnson.	1	1	1	5	2					1	1		17	15	165				2		7				4	1	53	23	16	225	4	2	379				
Total 2d Brigade.	2	2	2	15	12	8	1	1	1	2	2		33	25	318	9	4	144	3	1	45			7	4	2	97	49	31	611	5	5	897				
Total Infantry.	3	5	5	37	37	17	2	3	4	5	5	2	74	69	711	16	6	174	3	1	69			8	12	6	174	105	81	1136	30	10	1884	34	5	9	5

Artillery.

Detached to Beaufort & George=Town.

	Officers. Commissioned. Colonel	Lt. Colonel	Major	Captains	Capt. Lieut.ts	1st Lieut.ts	Staff. Adjutant	Qr. Master	Paymaster	Effectives, Sergeants, Corporals, Gunners, Drummers & Matrosses. On Detachment. Sergeants	Corporals.	Gunners.	Drumm.	Matrosses.	Artificers. Matrosses.	Sick. Matrosses.	Prisoners. Corporals.	Gunners.	Tot: Effect: Sergeants	Corporals.	Gunners.	Drumm.	Matrosses.	Wanting to Compleat. Sergeants.	Bombardiers.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Drummers.	Matrosses.	Dead. Lt: Colonel.	Matrosses.	alterations since last return
Total Artillery	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	11	13	15	8	60	6	13	2	1	11	15	16	8	68	61	72	57	56	16	248	1	1	

Head-Quarters, Charles Town. November. 1778.

Second Lieu^{t}. Redmond to be a first Lieu^{t}. vice L^{t}. Leacey Promoted

Capt. Leacey having died on the 20th September & Capt. Armstrong[2] on the 3^{d}. October last, first Lieu^{t}: Hampton was Promoted to be Captain in the room of the First, & first Lieu^{t}. Buchanan to be Captain in the room of the second; & Second Lieu^{t}. Milling was Promoted to be first Lieu^{t}. vice Hampton Promoted, & Second L^{t}. Adair to be first Lieut^{t}. vice Buchanan Promoted.

First L^{t}. Pollard takes rank as such on the 28 June 1778; Second L^{t}. Doggett takes rank as such on the 8th. May, & Second L^{t}. Langford on the 30th: October, 1778. These officers are to be respected & Obeyed accordingly.

Capt. W^{m}. Blamyer of the fifth Continental Regiment in this State having resigned his Commission, is no longer to be respected or Obeyed as a Continental officer.

6: Parole, Mifflin

7: Parole, DeBouillie.

8: Parole, Taarling.

9: Parole, Williamson.

10: Parole, Oliphant.

The General Chooses to Republish an order issued July 16, 1777, which He then meant & now intends to be observed as a Standing Order. Regimental Surgeons are, for the future when they find it necessary to Remove the Sick of their Several Regiments to the General Hospital, to obtain orders for that Purpose from their Colonel or Commanding officer for the time being & to transmit to the Director of the General Hospital a signed return of the Sick in which shall be specified the names of the Men, the Companies they belong to, the nature of the Disorder, the time they have been ill and & the manner in which they have

[2]Deaths: Capt. John Armstrong and Capt. James Lacey, both of the 6th. regiment. *South Carolina and American General Gazette,* October 8, 1778. DeSaussure's *List* and the newspaper both give Capt. Lacey's name as James, while the Order Book gives him as Joshua.

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been treated. The Director General will furnish the Surgeons of each Corps with a proper form of the Return. Whenever it becomes necessary to send sick men from Regiments to the General Hospital the Quarter Master of the Regiment or their Sergeants are to Report to the Purveyors of the Hospital what Provisions the Men sent are provided with, that Unnecessary Provisions may not be served to them before those they have on hand are expended.

Regimental Surgeons are to keep an exact account of the Expenditure of the Medicine received from the general Hospital, which they are to lay before the Director General of the Hospital whenever He requires it

An immediate Report is to be made by Surgeons of Regiments to Head Quarters of the Present State of their Several Chests.

11: Parole, Philadelphia.

No officer Commanding a Division of the army in this Department or any Regiment or Corps at any Post or Garrison distinct from Head Quarters shall accept Resignation of any officer under his Command or shall give leave of absence to officers beyond the bounds of this Department upon any occasion whatsoever without the Consent of the Commander in Chief in the Department for the time being be first had. The Deputy Adjutant General is immediately to transmit this Order to Commanding officers of Divisions Regiments or Corps distant from Head-Quarters.

D^{r}: Colonel

I have enclosed you an order as directed to transmit it to the Commanding officers of Divisions Regiments or Corps distinct from Head Quarters Enjoining the Commanding officers of Divisions in the army in this Department or of any Regiment Corps at any Post or Garrison distinct from Head-Quarters not to acceept the Resignation of any officer, nor to give leave of absence to officers beyond the bounds of this Department without leave first obtained from the Commanding officer in the Department.

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I have also subjoined an order signifying to you my appointment to the Post of Adjutant General for the Two States of South Carolina & Georgia.

I am Sir, etc:

John F: Grimké.

To Col°: Com^r: Elbert
Georgia

12: Parole, Demeré.

First Lieut^t. W^m. Thompson of the 3^d. Regiment & First L^t. Derril Hart of the same Regiment having resigned their Commissions on the 3^d: Oct: last in the Continental Service, are no longer to be respected or Obeyed as officers.

The General Postpones for a Day or Two publishing in Orders the Promotions in the Army for very particular Reasons.

13: Parole, S^t: Domingue.

14: Parole, Lincoln.

All the Men unprovided with Powder Horns are as soon as possible to be furnished with them; Commanding officers of Brigade will give orders accordingly: They are also to apply to the Deputy Quartermaster General for the ammunition chests necessary to the Men under their Command, who is directed to furnish them with all possible Expedition

A Report of the Number of Ammunition Carts & waggons belonging to the Army immediately to be made to the General by the Deputy Q^r. M^t. General.

The General calls upon the officers of the Army of every degree to Exert themselves to the utmost to have the men under their Command & every thing in their several Departments in the best order possible for immediate action.

15: Parole, Thompson

16: Parole—Promotion

The Honble. House of Assembly having resolved that the Continental Regiments should remain on the usual

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Establishment, Except the Corps of Artillery until the Pleasure of the Honble. Continental Congress be known thereupon the following Promotions therefore take Place.

1st. L^{t}. Joseph Elliott is promoted to be Captain in the 1st. Regiment vice Capt. Ioor lost in the Randolph on the 7 March, 1778:

2^{d} L^{t}. Benjamin Postell to be first Lieu^{t}. vice Lieut Elliott Promoted:

2^{d}. L^{t}. Wilson Glover to be first Lieut^{t}. vice L^{t}. Gray lost in the Randolph on the 7th. March 1778.*

1st. L^{t}. William Hext to be Captain vice Capt. Pinckney Promoted to be Major on 1st. May 1778.

2^{d} L^{t}. W^{m}. Fishburn to be 1st. Lieut. vice Lieut^{t}. Hext Promoted.

1st. Lieut^{t}. Charles Lining to be Capt. vice Capt. Cattell resigned on the 20 July 1778.

2^{d} Lieut^{t}. Charles Skirving to be first Lieut^{t}. vice Lieut^{t} Lining Promoted.

1st. Lieut^{t}. Thomas Gadsden to be Captain vice Capt. Saunders Resigned on the 6th. October 1778.

2^{d} Lieut^{t}. Alexander Fraser to the first Lieut^{t}. vice Lieut^{t}. Gadsden Promoted

1st. Lieu^{t}. Bohun Baker of the Second Regiment to be Captain vice Capt. Blake Resigned 25 April, 1778.

2^{d}. Lieut^{t} Paul Warley to be first Lieut^{t}. vice L^{t}. Baker Promoted.

1st. Lieut Adrian Provoaux to be Captain vice Capt. Jacob Shubrick deceased 27 April 1778.

2^{d}. L^{t}. Samuel Guerrey to be first Lieut^{t}. vice Lieut^{t}. Provoux Promoted.

2^{d}. L^{t}. Peter Foissine to be First Lieut^{t}. vice L^{t}. Peronneau resigned, 15 July 1778.

John Wickom Gent. is appointed an Ensign in the Second Continental Battalion in this State & his Commission is to bear date, 6 Nov: 1778.

Those Officers are therefore to be respected & obeyed accordingly, & take rank from the Day the Several vacancies happened.

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*George Gray, of 1st Regiment.

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17: Parole, Girard.

18: Parole, Louis.

19: Parole, D'Orvilliers.

20: Parole, Brest.

Captain George Turner of the first Continental Battalion is appointed Aid de Camp to the General, with the Rank of Major, in the room of Col°: Stephen Drayton Promoted.

Ensign Josiah Kolb of the Second Continental Battalion is promoted to be first Lieutenant vice Lieut^t. Galvan resigned 15 July 1778 until the pleasure of Congress is known thereupon: These officers are to be respected & Obeyed accordingly.

Names [of officers on leave] and
where to be found.

Capt. Lesesne, 2^d. Regt. [at] Danl: Lessenes S^t. Thomas Parish, 20 miles from Town: departed 10 Oct 1778; leave of absence, 3 or 4 weeks.

L^t. Col°: McIntosh, 5th Regt. [at] Cheraws; departed 20 Oct. 1778: leave of 2 months.

L^t. Glover, at Ponpon; departed 28 Oct: 1778; leave, 2 or 3 weeks.

Capt. Baker 2^d. Regt. at Ashepoo; departed 31 Oct^r: 1778, leave of 2 or 3 weeks. Returned 17 Novr. 1778.

L^t. Col°: Henderson, 6th Regt., departed 2^d. Nov. 1778.

Major Shubrick, 5th Regt., at his House in Town; departed 17 Novr. 1778, leave of 3 weeks.

Capt. Gadsden, 1st Regt., at George Town; departed 17 Nov^r: 1778; leave unlimited.

Capt: Proveaux, 2^d. Regt., at Ashepoo; departed 17 Nov^r: 1778; leave unlimited.

(To be continued.)

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REGISTER OF
ST. ANDREWS PARISH, BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

1719-1744.

Copied and Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER.

(Continued from April Number)

CHRISTNINGS

Anne the Daughter of Edward Sympson & Sarah his wife bap^{d}. July 15. 1733

Benoni-Peter y^{e}. Son of Peter Hoskins & Rebecca his wife bap^{d}. Aug. 26. 1733.

Mary the Daughter of John Man, & Anne his wife bap^{d}. Octr. 15, 1733.

Susanah the Daughter of Joseph & Martha Croskeys Bap^{d}. Octo^{r}. 23. 1733

Anne the Daughter of Joseph & Martha Croskeys his Wife Bap^{d}. Octo^{r}. 23. 1733.

Martha Daughter of Edwd. Pickrin & Mary his Wife Bap^{d}. Octo^{r}. 23: 1733.

John Son of William Chapman & Mary his wife Bap^{d}. Octr. 23. 1733

William Son of Thos. & Eliz:^{bth} Whaley Bap^{d}. Janry 1733 /4.

Anne the Daughter of Robert & Sabina Ladson Bap^{d}. Jan^{ry}. y^{e}. 20. 1733/4

Richard the Son of Benja: Godfrey & Margaret his Wife Jan^{ry}: 23^{d}. 1733/4

Anne Daughter of James Manning & Sarah his Wife Bap^{d}. Feb^{ry}. 10 1733/4.....Born Dec^{br}. the 14th 1733.....

Anne the Daughter of William Cattell & Anne his Wife Feb: 11: 1733/4.

Sarah Daughter of Willm. & Mary Miles Rece^{vd}. into the Congregation Bapt^{sd}. before private Bptm. April 12th. 1734.

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Margaret Daught. of John & Mary Haydon Bap^{tsd}. April 10th: 1734.

Thos. the Son of Joseph & Mary Barton Bap^{d}: April: 16 1734.

Elizbth Daught^{r}. of Joseph & Mary Barton Bap^{td}: 16: 1734

Susanah Daught^{r}. of Joseph & Mary Barton Bap^{d}: 16: 1734.

Joseph Son of Joseph & Mary Barton Bap^{d}: 16: 1734.

Ann Daughter of John & Martha Rivers Bp^{d}: May —— 1734.

Isabella Daugh^{r}. of John & Easter Silivant Bap^{d}. June 4 [?] 1733 [sic]

Eliz:bth Daughter of David & Catherine Russ Bap^{d}. June y^{e} —— 1734.

Sarah Daughter of James Taylor & Hester his wife Bap^{d}. James Island July 21—1734.

Martha Daughter of James Carr & Hester his wife July 21: 1734. James Island.

Eliza^{bth} the wife of Thomas Butler. Bap^{d}. July 23^{d}: 1734.

Thos. the Son of Thos. & Eliz:^{bth} Butler Bp^{d}. July 23: 1734.

Mary the Daughter of Thos. & Eliz^{bth}. Butler Bap^{d}. July: 23 1734.

Anne the Daughter of Thos. & Eliz^{bth}. Butler Bap^{d}. July 23: 1734.

William the Son of Thos. & Eliz^{bth}. Butler Bap^{d}. July: 23: 1734.

Eliz^{bth}: the Daughter of Thos. & Eliz^{bth} Butler Bap^{d}. July 23: 1734.

Anne the Daughter of Josiah Canty & Eliz^{bth}: his wife Bap^{d}. July 31. 1734.

Sarah the Daughter of Benja: Godfrey als garnier & Martha his wife Bap^{d}. August 20: 1734.

Mary Daught^{r}. of John Champneys & Mary, his wife August. 26. 1734.

Constant Daughter of Joseph Fitch & Constant his Wife Bp^{d}. Sep^{tr}. 9. 1734.

Joseph Son of Joseph Fitch & Constant his wife Bap^{d}. Septr. 9. 1734.

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William Son of Edmund Bellinger & Eliz^{beth}. his wife Bap^{d}. Sept^{br}. 11. 1734.

Martha Daught^{r}. of Sylas Wells and Mary his Wife Bp^{d}. pr^{vt}. bap^{tm}. Sep^{t}. 21. 1734

Benjamin Son of Capt. William Fuller & Martha his wife Bap^{d}. [September?] 22. 1734.

Margaret Daughter of Samuel Shock Senr. & Eliz: his wife Bap^{d}. p^{r}. Wm Guy Oc^{tr}. —— 1734

Benjamin Son of Thos. Mell & Mary his Wife Bap^{d}. Nov^{br}. 21, 1734.

Henry Son of Henry Wood Junr. & Anne his wife Bap^{d}. Nov^{r}: 21, 1734.

William Ellis an adult Bap^{d}. Dec^{r}: 15: 1734

Mary Daugh^{tr}. of Thomas Drayton & Eliz: his wife. Bap^{d}. Feby. 4th. 1734/5

Mary Daugh^{tr}. of ffrances Ladson & Sarah his Wife Bap^{d}. March 12: 1734/5.

Anne Daught^{r}. of Charles Jones & Rachel his wife Bap^{d}. March 19th 1734/5

Anne Daughter of Charles & Eliz:^{beth} Crubin Bap^{d}. March 19. 1734/5.

Willm: son of William Field & Margaret his Wife Bap^{d}. March 19th 1734/5.

Arthur Son of John Deloney & Mary his wife Bap^{d}. March 26. 1735

William Stock Son of Willm: Stock & Rachel his Wife Bap^{d}: May 11: 1735.

Mary ye Daughter of Petter Perry & Eliz: his wife May y^{e}: 25th: 1735.

Mary Daught^{r} of W^{m}. Cattell Junr. & Anne his Wife Bap^{d}. July 19th. 1735.

Martha Daugh^{r}. of Isaac Battoon & Sarah his Wife Bap^{td}. prvt. July 19th. 1735

*Thomas the Son of Joseph Heap & Eliz: his Wife Bap^{d}. May ye 13th 1735.

*Mary Daught^{r} of Margrey Ervin June ye 18th 1735.

*Margaret Daught^{r} of Burnaby Bull & Lucy his Wife Bap^{d}. July ye 31 1735

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*Inserted on opposite blank page of the record.

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Eliz:bth Daughter of Willm. Chapman & Mary his wife Bpd. Aug. 24th. 1735.

Eliz:bth Daughter of Jacob Ladson & Eliz: his Wife: Bapd. Sepr. —— 1735

Sabina & Mary Daughters of Samuel Stock & Eliz:bth his Wife Bapd. pr. Octo:r 14th 1735.

Sophia-Sarah Daughtr: of William Guy & Rebeca his wife Bapd: Octbor: 28th: 1735

Cathrine Daughtr of John Man & Anne his Wife Bapd. Novr: 4th: 1735.

Mary-Anne
Joseph
Sarah
Eliz:beth
Thos
} Children of Joseph Elliott and Edeth his wife Bapd. Octobr the 24th: 1735 pr ye. Revd. Wm. Guy.

Samuel Ladson an Adult Bapd. Decbr. 31 1735.

Willm: Son of Pett. Hoskins & Rebeckah his wife Bapd. Febry 31. [sic] 1735/6

Mary Daughter of John Boswood & Nancy his wife Bapd. Febry 3d. 1735/6.

Thomas Son James Kerr & Hester his wife Bpd. March 14th. 1735/6.

Thomas the Son of Thos. Barlow & Susannah his wife Bpd. April 9th: 1736

Joseph the Son of Wm. Miles & Mary his Wife Bpd. May 2d. 1736.

Anne the Daughtr. of Jonathan Fitch & Francis his wife Bapd. May 14. 1736.

FUNERALS

Christian the wife of Samuel Rome Burd. pr Wm. Guy May ye: 16: 1735.

Ann Crubin Daughtr of Charles Crubin Burd: pr Wm. Guy June 12th 1735

Joseph Fitch Burd. July ye 26. 1735.

Wm. Son of Mary Middleton Burd. Sepr: ye: 4th: 1735.

Alice the Wife of Thos: Hudson Burd. ye 18th: 1735.

Elizbth: Daughtr. of Jacob Ladson & Eliz:bth his wife Burd. Octr: ye 15th 1735.

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Rebecca Capers Daughter of Richard Capers of S^{t}. Pauls parish Bur^{d}: p^{r}. W^{m}. Guy Octob^{r}: 25 1735

Benjamin, Son of Thos. Mell & Mary his wife Bur^{d}. Novr. y^{e}. 2^{d}: 1735.

John Kitchen Bur^{d}. Overser to M^{rs}. Monger Nov^{br}. ye 29: 1735.

Zacheus ffuller Bur^{d}. De^{br}. ye 5th 1735

Eliz:^{bth} daughter of Joseph Elliott & Ede his wife Bur^{d}. Octb^{r}. 25: 1735.

Joseph Son of Joseph & Constant Fitch Bur^{d}. Jan^{ry}: 16th 1735/6

William Miller buried Lived with Mr James Manning Feb^{ry} 25. 1735/6

Philis Barnet Sp^{r} Burd Feb: 27th: 1735/6

Eliz^{beth} Butler wife of Thomas Butler (son of Rich^{d}:) Bur^{d}. Daught^{r}: of W^{m}. Gibbs Feb^{r}: 29th: 1735/6.

Edwd: Hill Burd. March 19th: 1735/6.

Mary Johnson Burd March 20. 1736

Joseph the Son of Jacob Ladson Burd June 5. 1736

Isabella Jones Burd June 30th. 1736

John Wood apprentice of John Haydon Buried July 13th. 1736

William Street Buried Augt. 2nd. 1736

Anne ye Daughter of W^{m}. Brandford & Anne his Wife Buried Augt. 12th. 1736—

Isaac Battoon Buried Augt. 17th. 1736.

Priscilla Hodgson Buried Augt. 19th. 1736.

Eliz^{a}. Samways Buried Augt. 27th. 1736.

Rev^{d}. Francis Varnod Buried 25th. Septr. 1736.

Thomas Mann Senr. Buried 29th. Septr. 1736

Eliza. Canty [Sindinia erased and Eliza: written over] buried 2nd. Octob^{r}. 1736

Constant Fitch Junr. buried 3^{d} Novr. 1736.

Thomas Marquess buried 17th. Novr. 1736.

Samuel Young Buried 17th. Novr. 1736.

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CHRISTININGS

Benjamin the Son of James Boswood & Martha his wife Bap^{d}. p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. W^{m}. Guy May y^{e}: 16th: 1736.

Elizabeth the Daugh^{r}. of Robt^{t}. Ladson & Sabina his wife Bp^{d}. May 16. 1736.

John the Son of William Ladson & Mary his wife bap^{d}. May 16 1736.

Anne, the Daughter of W^{m}. Branford & Anne his wife Babp^{t}. June 2^{d}. 1736.

Elizabeth the Daught^{r}. of Thos. Stocks & Rachel his wife bap^{d}. June 4 1736

Mary-Anne
Samuel
Benjn
Susannah
Henry
Sarah
Elizabeth
} Children of Saml. Ladson & Eliz: his wife bap^{d}. June 10, 1736

Eliz: the wife of Samuel Ladson bap^{d}. (p^{r}. Dipping) June 22^{d}. 1736

Elizabeth the Daught^{r} of Samuel Boswood & Martha his wife bap^{d}. July 11th. 1736.

William Son of W^{m}. Cattell Junr. & Anne his wife bap^{d}. July 19th. 1736.

Peter son of George Simmons & Martha his Wife Baptized 25th. July 1736.

James Son of Thom^{s} Mell & Mary his Wife Baptized Augt. 27th. 1736

Esther Daughter of James Taylor & Esther his Wife Baptized Augt. 29th. 1736.

Thomas son of Thos. Sisson & Mary his wife Baptized Augt. 29th. 1736

Richard Son of Saml. Jones & Mary his wife Baptized Septem^{r}. 1st. 1736.

George the Son of Josiah Canty & Eliz^{a}. his Wife Baptized 2nd. October 1736.

William the Son of John Champneys & Mary his wife Baptized 20th. Octr. 1736.

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Rich^{d}. & Susannah Son & Daughter of M^{rs}. Seabrook Baptized 23^{d}. Octr. 1736.

Susannah the Daughter of John Gibbs & Mary his wife Baptized 24th. Octr. 1736.

Sarah ye Daughter of Isaac Chardon & Mary his Wife Baptized 24th. Octr. 1736.

Stephen y^{e}. Son of Thomas Drayton & Eliz^{a}. his Wife Baptized Novr. 6th. 1736.

Sarah ye Daughter of John Cattall & Sarah his Wife Baptized 25th. Jany. 1736 [1737].

MARRIAGES

John Billiald & Mary Robinson Spinster Married 25th. Novem^{r}. 1736.

John Watson & Abigail Butler Spinster Married 30th. November 1736.

John Barksdale & Anne Hepworth Spinster married 12th. December 1736.

Saml. Sandiford & Mary Jones Sp^{r}. Married 20th. Decem^{r}. 1736.

Saml. Morray & Anne Fitzgerald Sp^{r}. married 2nd. Jany. 1736.*

Zaccheus Ladson & Sarah Battoon Spinster married 12th. Jany. 1736*

John Drayton & Sarah Cattell Spinster Married 17th. Feb^{ry}. 1736.*

John Shepherd & Eliz^{a}. Wickham Spinster Married 13th. March 1736.*

Benj^{a}. Seabrook† & Mary Bonneau Sp^{r}. married 7th. Aprill 1737

Thomas Lamboll & Margaret Edgar Sp^{r}. Married 14th. Aprill. 1737

John Brown Junr. & Judith Hull Sp^{r}. married 5th May 1737

John Unckles & Anne Drayton Sp^{r}. Married 2nd. June 1737

James Ogelbee & Mary-Anne Beaver Married 11th July 1737.

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*Old style, 1737 new style.
†Thomas erased.

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Joseph Edwd. Flower & Elizabeth Woodward Spins^{r}. Married 22nd. Decr. 1737.

John Cattell Junr. & Margaret Livingston Sp^{r}. married 3^{d}. Jany. 1737*

James Smith & Rachel Hardihorn widow Married 25th Feb^{ry}. 1737*

Nathan^{el}. Sterling & Margaret Gibbons widow Married 5th. March 1737.

FUNERALS

John Mell buried 4th. Decem^{r}. 1736.

Anne Mann buried 28th. Decem^{r}. 1736

Isaac Chardon buried 14th Jany. 1736

Richard son of Edmund & Elizabeth Bellinger Buried 20th. Jany. 1736*

Thomas Heyward Buried 11th. March 1736*

Sarah ye Daughter of Benj^{a}. Godfrey & Martha his Wife Buried 23^{d}. Aprill 1737

Mary ye Daughter of John Rivers and Martha his wife Buried 24th Aprill 1737.

Hannah the Wife of John Skene Esqr. Buried 10th. May 1737.

Anne ye daughter of George Young & Anne [Elizabeth erased] his wife Buried the ninth day of June 1737.

Charles ye Son of Maurice Lewis & Jane his wife buried 10th. June 1737.

Richard Son of Benj^{a}. Godfrey & Martha his Wife Buried 20th. June 1737.

——— Wife of an Overseer at M^{r}. Cattell's buried 1st. July 1737.

Richard son of Edmund Bellinger and Elizabeth his wife buried 3^{d}. July 1737.

William Son of William Cattell Junr. and Anne his Wife buried 15th. July 1737.

Jacob Moll Overseer to M^{rs}. Eliz^{a}. Hill buried 27th. July 1737.

Phebe Peters buried 11th. August 1737.

Anne ye daughter of Charles Jones & Rachel his wife buried 5th. Sepr. 1737

*Old style.

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Mary y^{e}. Daughter of John Champneys & Mary his wife buried 25th. Septr. 1737.

Mary ye Daughter of Francis Ladson and Sarah his Wife buried 18th. October 1737.

William Son of Jno. Rivers & Martha his wife Buried 2nd. Novem^{r}. 1737.

(To be continued.)

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ALL-SAINTS WACCAMAW.

Mural Tablets and Tombstone Inscriptions.

Copied and Contributed by the Rector,
Rev. J. E. H. Galbraith.

This Parish was taken off from Prince George's Winyaw, by Act of Assembly passed May 23, 1767. It was to consist of "all the lands which lie between the Sea and Waccamaw River, as far as the boundary line of North Carolina." William Allston, Joseph Allston, Charles Lewis, William Pawley, Josiah Allston, William Allston, Jun., and John Clarke, were appointed Commissioners for building a Church, Chapel of Ease, and Parsonage-House, at such places as they should approve, within the Parish.[1]

The existing registers begin in 1819, during the rectorship of Rev. Henry Gibbes, who was rector 1819-29. Dalcho states that neither Journals nor Register were extant when he wrote, which was about 1820; but some of the earlier records existed then, for they were lost when the house of Dr. Flagg, a warden, was swept away by the storm of 1893; a badly defaced copy of the minutes of the vestry was rescued from the sea.

The corner stone of the present church has been mutilated in the past by some one in search of treasure.

There is very little information to be obtained in regard to this Parish before 1800.—*Editor.*

[Inscription on Corner Stone of All Saints.]

The first edifice built of wood before the | Revolution was taken down about 179—| The second also of wood was built aboy A. D. 1—— | By Capt: John Allston; was repaired in 1813 | and was taken down in 1843 | This third edifice will be erected chiefly | with the funds bequeathed to this Church by | Mrs. Mary Huger daughter of the above | Capt: John Allston. | Building Committee: Edmund T. Heriot | Francis M. Weston Joshua J. Ward T. Pinckney A. E. S^{t}.——— | Architect and Builder Lewis Rebb |

[1]Dalcho, p. 321.

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Stone of the third Edifice erected on this site under the appellation of | Parish Church of All Saints | The Rev^{d}. Alex^{r}. Glennie A. M. | Rector of this Parish Dec. 27, 1849 | Glory be to God | Father, Son—

Mural Tablet.

In Memory | of Mildred | Born 4th. July 1777—died 1st Aug: 1822 | and of | Mary | Born 13th Nov: 1779 died 19th Ap. 1856 Daughters of Charles Weston | of Kursley [?] Warwickshire England | and wives of Francis M. Weston Esqr. | of Laurel Hill in this Parish | Farewell! farewell! born from the womb of one | By th' other nurtured in the fear of God | I here again unite your sister dust | and lay ye both beneath the quiet sod; | Myself to rest beside you, ere't be long | Repose awhile, till renovating life | a heavenly spring shall summon ye from hence, | Warim the chilled vigor of the buried sense | and join again son, sister, husband, wife | A loving household mid the gathering throng.

Mural Tablet.

In Memory | of | Francis Marion Weston | of Laurel Hill in this Parish | Born June 1783; Deceased Nov: 21, 1854 | [Eulogy omited.] Erected by his widow & son.

Mural Tablet.

This humble Memorial is the public Tribute of | a widow'd Mother's affection to an exemplary & only child | William Haddrell Hart | son of | Robert Smith & Sarah Mary Hart | who died at Waccamaw on the evening of the 6th August 1817 | aged 8 years and 14 days. [Eulogy omitted.]

Mural Tablet.

Sacred to the Memory of Benjamin Huger Esqr. | Eldest son of Benjamin Huger deceased | Sometime | Major of the 5th. S. C. Regt. | on the Continental Establishment | He died on the 7th. day of July in the year | of our Lord

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1823 | and of his age the 55th | To the well understood piety of a Christian and to a spirit of | Patriotism & a zeal for the public good | worthy of one whose much respected father had laid down his life in the service of his | country, to the experience of a Statesman & to the acquirements of a scholar, were found in this greatly beloved & lamented | individual the most courteous manners, the most extensive Charity | and benevolence, a hospitality which knew no distinction of ranks | a deep sense of the sacredness of friendship | and the spotless integrity of an honest man | His friends & neighbors holding his memory dear to | Their hearts and cherishing a grateful sense of his services as their | representative in Congress and in the Legislature of the State | hoping too that a tribute however humble in testimony of their love | and respect for so much merit graced with so many amiable qualities might tend in some degree to alleviate the sorrow of | his afflicted widow for the loss of one so deservedly dear to her | might have a salutary effect on the feelings of the rising | generation hence erected this.

MDCCCXXIV.

Mural Tablet.

In Memory | of | Major Charles | Brown | who died in April 1819 | a pious and zealous Christian | who contributed much | To the advancement of | Religion | In this parish | and | To the Establishment | of this Church.

Mural Tablet.

Sacred | to the Memory of The | Rev: Hugh Fraser | native of Scotland, | Formerly Rector of this Parish | under whose pastoral charge | this Church was re-established. | He died in November 1838 | aged 75 years.

This tablet has been erected | By the vestry in gratitude | for his past services.

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Mural Tablet.

Sacred | To the Memory of | General Joseph Waties Allston | who departed this life | August 13th. 1834 | at the Red Sulphur Springs | Virginia | in the 37th year of his age | In endearing qualities | few equaled none excelled this eminently useful | and sincerely pious Christian. | This tribute of affection is | erected by his afflicted | widow.

Mural Tablet.

Sacred | To the Memory of | Mary | widow of the Hon. Benjamin Huger, | and daughter of Capt: John Allston | She died in Charleston | 30th June 1836 | aged 76. | This tablet has been erected | By the vestry of All Saints | In gratitude to her | for her munificence to this Church.

Mural Tablet.

Sacred to the memory of | Robert Withers | a native of this Parish who died at the | Bowling Green, Kentucky 22d: September 1825 | aged 43 years 10 months and 21 days. | This tablet is erected by one who had the | privilege of his friendship for upwards of | twenty years and who saw in him the | virtues | of the Christian Character exemplified. He was honest in all his actions, | He was never known to deviate from the truth | He was a kind and affectionate husband | and father, and a ready friend to the poor and | the stranger, and to his servants a kind | and indulgent master | "Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile."

Sarcophagus.

To the Memory | of | Susan Elizabeth Smith | daughter of | William and Jane Ladson | and widow of | John Rutledge Smith | who departed this life | on the 1st of March 1857 | In the eightieth year of her age. | Born to affluence and enjoying in early life | much temporal good it pleased God | in training her for the heavenly inheritance | to bring her through many tribulations | and with her as with many | tribulation worked patience | and patience experi-

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ence and experience hope, | even that hope which maketh not ashamed | Because the love of God was shed abroad | in her heart by the Holy Ghost, | which was given her. |

"Pure are they which come out | of great tribulation and have washed | their robes and made them white | in the blood of the Lamb." | "Therefore are they before the throne of God." Rev. VII, 14, 15.

[Below on side] Here also rest the remains of Charles Freer Smith | Son of | Mrs Susan E. Smith | who died September 1839 | In the 32nd year of his age.

[On the other side.]
Within this enclosure also are interred | the following children of Dr Benj. Huger Smith | Catherine Farr Smith | who died July 12th 1839 aged 2 years | John Rutledge Smith | who died Decr 14th 1843, aged 2 months | John Rutledge Smith | who died April 21st 1845, aged 3 days.

[Obelisk.]

To the revered memory | of | John Ashe Alston | whose remains lie in the same grave here | with the remains of his beloved wife| Sarah McPherson | under this monument erected by his grandson | Joseph Alston.

Thomas Alston | Son of John Ashe Alston | died July 16 1835 | at the Red Sulphur Springs Va. | in his 29th year | and his body was removed to the cemetery here of his father. |

Josephine | the wife of Thomas Alston | and daughter of Wm Algernon Alston | died June 17th 1831 at Greenville | in her 21st year | and her ashes now lie under | this marble.

[Obelisk.]

Sarah H. Tucker | born Allan | on the 25 of April 1833 | Departed on the 16 of September 1857.

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Sacred | to the memory of | Mrs Mary K. Allston widow of the late | Gen[l]. Joseph W. Alston | who departed this life | Oct 7th 1841 | [Eulogy omitted.]
[An unmarked grave in same lot.]

Charles Albert Stuart Post | Son of | William and Mary Stuart | Post | aged 15 months and 15 days | "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Arthur Lee Stuart | Son of | William and Mary Stuart | Post | aged 13 months and 10 days | "And he took them up in his arms and blessed them."

[Slab.]

In Memory | of | Robert Nesbit | Planter | Born in Scotland (Berwick upon Tweed) the 17th Nov[r]. 1799 | He resided in this parish since 1808 | and died 17th. Oct[r]. 1848 | Justly beloved by his family | for his domestic virtues | He was respected and valued | by the Community | for his unpretending sincere | and useful qualities. | Never in vain was he calleld upon | by his friend or his country. | In the performance of public duty | he was habitually industrious | energetic and patient | honest true Independent.
[6 other graves in the same iron fenced enclosure.]

Sacred | to the | memory of | Joseph Taylor | who departed this life | 13th Oct[r]. 1833 | aged 15 years & 6 Months | 3 days | "not lost but gone before" |
[A large gum tree has grown up through this grave.]

Charles Delamer | Infant son of | D. D. and H. P. Rosa | Died May 27th 1858 | .

This inadequate memorial | of a sister's love | marks the spot where is buried | Mary Rutledge Smith | daughter of John Rutledge Smith | and his wife Susan Elizabeth | she died on the 17th of June 1846 | in the 43[d]. year of her age. | One so long and so much separated | from the world, and who had for some years | more experience of the trials

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and sorrows | of life than of its fruition requires no | memorial beyond the recollection of the | worth and virtues which endeared her | to the few who knew and loved her | Nor need there be other record than this that | confessing her weakness and meekly | submitting her sins to her Savior | relying on his merit alone she lived | in humble imitation of his example | and died we trust in the hope of a "joyful resurrection" | "through faith in" "His name."

In memory | of | Fannie | daughter of | J. P. & A. H. Tooker | Died May 9th 1878. | .

David D. Rosa | Born Oct 14th 1814 | died Feb 17th 1885 | . . .

Weston | Beloved son of C. W. & L. S. | Rosa | April 22 1895 | Oct 27, 1901

Annie | daughter of | D. D. & H. T. Rosa | Born Jany 9, 1864 | died June 21, 1890 | . . .

To the memory | Laura Spring | daughter of | Charles & Eliza Crouch | who departed this life | on the 6th Augt. 1848 | aged 5 years, 11 months, and 3 days.

[Slab.]

Charles Alston Jr | born | April 18th 1826 | died | October 2nd 1869 |

Sacred to the Memory | of | John Richardson, | died | Sept 11th 1873, | aged 57 years.

In Memoriam

Philip R. Lachicotte	Mary J. Lachicotte
June 2 1824, |	Feb 18, 1830, |
May 15 1896 |. . .	April 26, 1895. |. . .

Sacred to the Memory | of | Louisa C. Morel | consort of | Dr. James S. Morel | of Savannah, Ga. | who departed this life | at Magnolia Beach | Aug 25th 1859 | aged 39 years | . . .

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Mary H. Lachicotte | wife of | W. W. Muckenfuss | Oct 27. 1865 | Sept 16, 1888 . . .

William F. Lachicotte | May 27 1871 | Dec 19, 1891 | . .

Baby	Baby
1886	1898

Children of F. W. & L. S. Lachicotte.

Lillie | daughter of | L. C. & E. S. Lachicotte | Died Sept 21st 1885 | aged 1 month and 18 days | . . .

In memory | of | James Lamble (Engineer) a native of | Odern Canton De. A. Arnarin | Department Du Heul— | Rhine France | He died in Charleston | the 23d. Novr. 1852 | aged 33 years 8 months 11 days | He was a man of unexceptionable character | and was beloved by all who | knew him. | In a strange land he made friends | and this Tablet is erected | by one who knew his worth | and valued him.

I H S.

Sacred | To the memory of | Francis Valentine | Infant son of | James and Cecilia Lamble | Born the 25th. of April | Died the 3rd of May 1849 |.

Georgie Alberta | Daughter of | J. J. & M. L. Ward | April 17. 1905 | Dec 16. 1905 | . . . .

Infant daughters | of | J. L. & E. R. LaBruce | Born Feb 5. 1904

Robt. Bruce. | Son of | J. L. & C. A. LaBruce | Jan 3 1900 | March 25 1900 |

Georgie Alberta | wife of | J. L. LaBruce | Feb 26 1862 | Aug 24. 1901 | . . .

Joseph Llewellyn | Son of | W. S. & M. A. Oliver | Died March 7th 1888 | aged 18 years & 7 months | . . .

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Charles Alexander | Son of | W. S. & M. A. Oliver | died May 29th 1885, | aged 18 years and 6 months | . . .

Janie | wife of | Alfred Gordon Lloyd | daughter of | St J. M. & Emma S. Lachicotte | Born April 18 1885 | died at Detroit Mich. Apr. 8 | 1907 and Alfred G. Jr. died at birth Apr. 1 1907.

Sacred | to | Memory | Mary McDowell | consort of Davison McDowell | who departed this transitory life | on the 4th of Oct 1822 aged 30 years | 1 month & 3 days |
[Eulogy omitted.]

Sacred | to the memory of Dr. B. Clay Fishburne | Born Feb 16th 1835 | died November 8th 1870 Blessed are the pure in heart | for they shall see God |.

Sacred | to the Memory | of | Mrs Mary Allston Fraser | Relict of | Peter William Fraser | Born | September 15th 1808 | Died Oct 1st 1849 | aged 41 years and 16 days |

Sacred | to the Memory | of | William Buford Fraser | Son of Mr. William Fraser | and of Mary Allston his wife | Born 11th of January 1834 | Died 26th of May 1836, | aged 2 years and 15 days | .

Sacred | To the memory | of | Peter William Fraser | Born Feb 2nd 1806 | Died | May 1st 1819 | aged | 16 years 12 months and | 29 days |

Sacred | to the Memory | of | Mrs Agnes | consort of Benjamin P. Fraser Esq | who died | Sept 29 1823 | age 26 yrs. 9 mo. 18 | d. |
Also to her | Infant daughter, Elizabeth—

Sacred | to the Memory | of | Hugh Fraser | Son of Benjamin and Agnes Fraser | who died at Richmond Va. | Nov 21st 1852 | aged 32 years.

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Sacred | to the Memory | of | Benjamin Porter Fraser | Son of | The Revd Hugh Fraser | and of | Ellizabeth his wife | who departed this life | on the 19th December 1832 | aged thirty two years 3 months and 19 days.

Simply to Thy cross I cling | Paul W. Fraser

In | Memory of | Thomas M^c^Crea | Son of | Davison & Catharine | M^c^Dowell | who departed this life | July 21st 1842 | aged 4 years and 10 months | It is well with the child. | It is well.

In | Memory of | Davison Son of Davison and Catharine D. | M^c^Dowell | who departed this life | Aug 19th 1843 | aged 4 years and 6 months | . . .

In | Memory of | Davison M^c^Dowell | who departed this life | Jan 29th. A. D. 1842 | aged 58 years and 10 months | He was born in Newry Ireland | where he resided until nearly grown | Then removed to this country | and settled in Georgetown district S. C. | where he spent the remainder of his life |. He was an affectionate husband | a loving father, a faithful friend | a kind master and a true Christian | In him the church and community | lost a valuable member |

A husband weeping | hath placed this marble in sacred | remembrance of his beloved wife | Mrs Francis Jane Fraser | who died in Charleston | on the 12th of March 1836 | aged 56 years | [Eulogy omitted.]

In | Memory of | Hester M^c^Crea | and Benjamin Allston | Infant children of | Davidson and Catharine | D. Mc Dowell |. . .

In Memory | of | Joshua John Ward | Eldest son | of | Joshua and Elizabeth Ward | who was born at Brook Green | The 24th Novr. 1800 | and who died there | The 27th. Feb^ry^. 1853.

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[Long eulogy omitted] This Monument is erected | by his afflicted widow and sons.

Joanna Douglass | daughter of | G. P. Bond Hasell | wife of | Col. J. J. Ward | Born in Edinburgh | June 4, 1805 | Died Dec 14, 1878.

Beneath | is the Remains | of | Major Joshua Ward | Long a respectable inhabitant of this parish | .

Anne Allston | June 20, 1877 | Dec 9, 1878 | Jane M^c-Crady | June 20 1877, Dec 2 1878 | Children of | B. H. & J. M^cC. Ward.

J. J. Ward | Son of S. M. & K. L. Ward | died July 10, 1886 | aged 6 mos. | Safe in the arms of Jesus | . Salina Mortimer | who died June 20th 1895 | aged 6 days.

"I go to my Father." |
Joshua John | eldest son of | J. & E. Ward | died Aug 11th 1857 | aged 3 years | and 7 months |—

God is love | . Elizabeth Ryan | Eldest daughter of J. & E. Ward | died Aug 11th 1856 | aged 1 year | and 8 months—

Sacred to the memory | of | Joshua Ward | eldest son of | J. J. and J. D. Ward | Born at Brook Green Waccamaw | Dec 11th 1827 | Departed this life Dec 7th 1867

In memory of departed worth | The remains of Mayham Cook Ward | rest beneath this stone | He died on the 9th of June | 1838 | in the 22nd year of his age | at his residence Magnolia; | of bilious inflammatory fever |

Fanny | daughter of F. W. & L. S. Lachicotte | Dec 13, 1878 | aged 34 days. | Gone before.

Philip | Son of F. W. & L. S. Lachicotte | July 21st 1881 | aged 5 days | Safe in the fold | .

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Arthur | Infant son of L. C. & E. S. Lachicotte | Died Dec 10th 1886 | aged one month | and four days | . . .

"The Lord is mindful of his own." | Fanny Buford | daughter of the late | Rev. Hugh Fraser | of Scotland | and widow of | John Ashe Alston | of Waccamaw, Georgetown Co. S. C. | Feb 17, 1820—Feb 20 1897—[Eulogy omitted.]

[This monument has coat of arms, a shield with triangle of ten stars and the mottoe Immotus.]
Theodosius Alston M. D. | Born June 13, 1841 | Died Oct 25 1879.

[A small flat tombstone].
Algernon | Infant son | of | John Ashe and Fanny Alston | Born 23rd March 1825 | Died 15 June 1848 | —
[Scripture verse indecipherable.]

[A tombstone with coat of arms.]
John Ashe Alston | son of | William Algernon Alston | Died October 8 1858 | In the 42nd. year of his age:

John Ashe Alston | M. D. | Born August 21, 1842, | died May 2, 1882.

Helen | daughter of | Dr. John Ashe & Emma R. | Alston | aged 11 months.

[Monument with Sun dial Face.]
In memory | of | Plowden C. J. Weston | Fell asleep January 25th 1864 | aged 44 years |
"The Lord gave and the Lord | hath taken away; blessed be | the name of the Lord."
[Right side.]
Mary Weston | April 19th 1856 | aged 76 years |
My flesh shall rest | in hope.
[Reverse.]
Mildred Weston | August 1st 1822 | aged 43 years |
"Our days upon earth | are a shadow."

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[Monument.]

George B. Weston M. D. | March 19, 1840 Oct 24 1881
A graduate with honors of the | University of Edinburg.

[Reverse.]

Bentley Weston | April 19, 1842 | Feb 4, 1883—
"Until the day break."

Beneath | lie the remains of Elizabeth C. Rutledge | daughter of | Benjamin H. and Alice A. Rutledge. | From her birth this infant | was distinguished by a robust | constitution and exuberant | animal spirits | amid all these flattering indications of a long life | she died suddenly of a violent | inflammatory sore throat and | fever on the 12th December 1827 | AET, 12 months and 18 days. | Memento mori

Benjamin Huger.

Thomas | Pinckney Huger | Third son | of | Francis K. Huger.

[The Pawley Monument is enclosed by an iron railing and has the name Pawley on the front & back of the base, Carr & Graham on the sides: inscription in front.]

Thomas George Pawley | son of Percival Pawley & Anne Shory | born Dec: 16, 1669. | Married Mary Allston Dec 31 1719 | who died Sept: 24, 1742 | Leaving 5 sons and 3 daughters. | Elizabeth the youngest married | David Graham | .

This land was given by Thos: Geo: Pawley | for a church and cemetery with the | privilege of retaining this burial place for his descendants.

[Left side.]

Elizabeth Pawley | youngest daughter of | Thos: Geo: Pawley & Mary Allston, | born June 26, 1741, and died 1815 | married David Graham who died in 1807 | and is interred here alongside | of his wife leaving one child | Mary Allston Graham.

"Blessed are the dead who die | in the Lord."

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[Right side.]

Thos. Geo. Pawley & Mary Allston | had 5 sons and 3 daughters; | two daughters lie buried here; | also his second and third wives, | three of his sons and their | families also rest here | . He left a large estate to his | surviving children | . This monument is erected by his | last great grand daughter, | Sarah Esther Carr, who died Aug 6, 1892 | in the 77th year of her age | and is also interred here.

The | infant daughter of | Rev: Alexander. and | Harriet B. Glennie | Dec 26 1837

Rev Alexander Glennie | Born | in Surrey England | July 8th 1804 | Died in Virginia | All Saints day 1880 | Rector | of All Saints' Parish | from 1832 to 1866.

In Memoriam | Harriet B. Glennie | wife of | Rev Alexr. Glennie | born August 29th 1801 | Died September 9th 1866 | "I know in whom I have believed | and am persuaded that He is able | to keep that which I have committed | unto Him against that day."

This monument | is erected to the memory of | the two infant children of | Ralph E. & Martha Ann Durr | who both died Sept 11 1840 |

Charlotte Ann Durr born Aug 16 | 1839	Madaline Glennie Durr Born Feb 1 | 1837

Sacred | to the Memory of | Edward Thomas Heriot | born June 27th | 1834 | died Sept. 1st 1840 | . . .

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

CALHOUN'S STUDENT FEES—The following item is taken from a cash book of the Law firm of DeSaussure and Ford:

1804. Decr. 24th. Mr. John C. Calhoun Entered our office as a Student, fee 100 Guineas.
[No.] 26.

RECORDS OF GEORGETOWN COUNTY—The following notes taken from some blank books in the Clerk of Courts office, and in the Probate Court at Georgetown, S. C., explain why there are no records for Georgetown County before 1862.

"Ordinary's Office.
July 1863

This Book appears to have been used in the subsequent pages by the late Henry Frederick Detyens, who departed this life on Sabbath morning 26 July, as a Book of Records of the office of Mesne Conveyance, and as a temporary place of the Books appertaining to that office. In April 1832 [sic: it is evidently 1862] all the public records in this town, by order of the Executive Council, were removed to the interior of the State.

I am persuaded in my own judgment, that the good sense of our Legislature will regard the entries herein made as valid, as though they had been made in the regular book of the office, which in the present perilous condition of the country have been removed, as it is hoped beyond the reach of the invading and beleaguering and mercyless foe.

E. Waterman Ordinary
Aug. 25th. 1863.

Book of temporary records

A.

Henry Frederick Detyens, a native of the City of Amsterdam, Holland, was born in the year 1812, and died in Georgetown S. C. Sabbath morning July 24th 1863. At the

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time of his death he was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas & Gen'l Sessions, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Locator, and Clerk & Treasurer of the Town Council of Georgetown, and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the Roads.

He filled all these offices with credit to himself and with usefulness to the State and district.

Paul Tamplet was elected Clerk of the Court October 7th. 1863, and qualified by taking the office on the back of his Commission December 1, 1863

E Waterman, Ordinary
Georgetown, December
7th. 1863."

The first 32 pages of the blank book in which the above is written are taken up with the Constitution and Minutes of the Georgetown Lyceum, from March 16, 1859, to May 18, 1860.

The first record in the book is a power of Attorney, dated September 2, 1862, the last record in book B, the second of the two temporary blank books is a title to real estate, dated 28 April 1866, and recorded May 1st. 1866.

In the Probate Court, is a small book of records of the Court of Ordinary which was used for miscellaneous records, for the first pages are filled with lists of Alien Enemies of the Confederate States, with the defendants, kind of process, date and name of person lodging the accusation, when and to whom returned and how served; other pages are taken up with minutes of the Court of Ordinary.

On the back Cover is the following:

"(Copy)

Executive Council Chamber Columbia S. C. April 17th. 1862.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions: Sheriff: Register of Mesne Conveyance and Commission of Equity for Georgetown be instructed by the Chief Justice and Police to move the books

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and respective office and other valuable papers in their possession to the town of Cheraw, or such other safe place as may be approved by Messrs F. S. Parker, R. F. W. Allston and R. I. Middleton or a majority of them.

Official Copy
Signed B. F. Arthur
Secty Ex Council

State of South Carolina }
Georgetown Dist }

I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original in possession and addressed to F. S. Parker Esq.

Henry F. Detyens
C. C. P. & G. S.

April 22d. 1862.

[In another hand.]

The above order is intended to include the books & records of the Ordinary's office.

Francis S. Parker.

22d. April 1862."

General Sherman's army occupied Cheraw in March, 1865, so it is not necessary to say why the records were never returned to Georgetown.

CORRECTIONS—The name of Maj. Barnard Beckman, so spelled on pages 42, 90, and elsewhere in the two previous issues of this volume, should be Barnard Beekman.

The date of the death of Mary Elliott (page 114) is 1760, not 1706.

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I and No. 4 of Vol. XI, are $1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is $4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at $1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XIII. OCTOBER, 1912. No. 4

DIARY OF TIMOTHY FORD.

1785-1786.

With notes by Joseph W. Barnwell.[1]

(Continued from the July Number)

Novr. 28th. At the request of Doc^t. Waring & the invitation of his agreeable family I accompany him to his father's to spend a day or two principally with his Brothers Benj. & Peter.[2] In the progress of this jaunt I improve my acquaintance with the Doct. and found him in fact what I had before judged him to be an amiable man endowed with good sense and merit. His heart seems calculated for friendship; his mind for improvement & his manners for sociability. We arrived at M^r. Warings in

[1]In the issue of this Magazine of July, 1912 (page 132), Mr. Ford mentions General Furman of New Jersey. This was probably Moore Furman (1728-1808) a distinguished lawyer of Trenton, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa., first mayor of Trenton, Judge of the Common Pleas of N. J., owner of mills and manufacturing establishments at Pittstown, N. J., a village founded by him. He was Department Quartermaster General in the Revolutionary War.

The respectable family of "Shipping" mentioned (page 137) by the diarist was probably meant for "Shippen," of which family the wife of Benedict Arnold was a member.

[2]John Beamer Waring and his three sons by his first wife, Katherine Smith. None of these sons married. The plantation mentioned was probably "Pine Hill" the same at which the author was entertained on his trip to Beaufort (page 144). John Beamer Waring was a son of Richard Waring, and a grandson of Benjamin Waring, who came to the Colony in 1683.

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the evening. The next morning the gent^{n}: proposed to spend the day in hunting and fowling—We do so & commit considerable slaughter. The next day we spend in the same manner very agreeably—I admire the harmony of these three brothers & their hospitality. Here I have an opportunity of learning something of the nature & process of cultivating rice; a piece of information which I readily embraced. I was told that planters adopted divers modes, differing from one another sometimes, thro difference of situation, soil & judgment. Indeed the same mode will not always do—it must in some degree be regulated by caprice of season. The first peculiarity that strikes a northern person is the lands being tilled by the Dint of manuel labour without the assistance of machines—'tis neither plowed nor harrowed, but hoed; the hoe being the only instrument used not only in rice, but indigo, corn &c.—

Rice is generally planted in April—the ground is yet wet & marshy when they begin to dig their trenches, which are at the distance from 8 to 12 inches apart. If a crop has come off the last year they make the new rows between the old ones, & a smart negro will plant his half acre per day. The average of seed to the acre is one bushel, this however is various according to the degree of fertility. It is from 3 days to a week in making its appearance & being invariably attended with weeds & grass must soon after to wit 2 or 3 weeks be hoed & weeded. Little use can however be made of the hoe at this period except to loosen the soil between the rows. the weeds must be pulled up by hand. This is a critical time & requires the vigilance & judgment of the planter, for heavy rains, or severe droughts prove equally fatal, & put him to the necessity of re-planting. In the one case the banks around his field must be opened, & every possible drain made use of to draw off the incumbent water; in the other case the sluices must be opened from the reservoirs & the water brought upon the field taking care that it remain not too long—ordinarily from 6 to 18 hours. Shortly after this the stalk forms a joint like oats at about 4 inches from the ground & once this is fairly formed & the stalk is pro-

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ceeding to its second joint the planter thinks himself pretty safe & the crop mostly out of danger. At this period it requires a second dressing & now the hoe may be used whereby they cut up the grass & weeds & turn them over between the rows. After this the crops are generally again overflowed & the water suffered to remain on some days; but this and indeed the flowing it at all depend much on the season & situation of the ground. Every planter has his reservoirs or ponds of water which are so attended by drains & ditches that he can at any time set his plantation afloat, or vice versa; & he must know more from his own judgment & observation than anything else, when, how often, & how long his fields must be under water. When the stock forms its second joint when it begins to branch out and set it needs the third hoeing which done it is left to fill and ripen. The stock grows, branches, kernels & much resembles oats; & when it is fit to cut looks yellow like any other field of grain. In September about the middle the negroes enter the field each with a small sickle in his hand & cutting up the rice lay it upon the Stubble where it remains for one day to dry & cure or until it is dryed & cured; it is then bound up in sheafs & put in small cocks, & then at leisure transported into the Barnyard & put up in large stacks ready for threshing. This is the time for fine butter in the country; the cows are turned upon the rice field where they fatten & give the richest milk in great plenty—the butter is called by way of eminence rice-butter. There is no particular set season for threshing; it is however the interest of the planter to thresh soon because he has his crops the sooner to market and if they do not command a good price & he is not so necessitated for money but that he can wait it is stored in Charleston and waits for a rise of the market.

The crop being now ready for threshing it is laid on an earthen floor in the barnyard and threshed just as our farmers do the wheat. And as in other respects it resembles oats, so in this the kernel, husk and all is beaten from the stalk; the husk closely adhering to the kernel. To separate them is another distinct process; and is done by

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friction between two blocks which are thus prepared. They are cut from live oak, about 2 feet through, the under one 2½ feet high the uper one 12 to 16 inches. These are cut from their centers to their edges into threads or nuts much like a millstone and in every respect work like them (tho by hand) the grain being fed in at the center & thrown out at the circumference together with its disengaged chaff. The next procees is to separate the grain from the chaff; this is effectually and expeditiously done by a winnowing mill in every respect resembling ours at the northward. The grain has now a yellowish hue, & looks rough & unpleasant. This is caused by a coat or incrustation it still has on it, & the next process is to take this off & give the grain that whiteness & polish which it is always observed to have, when at market. For this purpose wooden mortars are provided to hold about half a bushel; & fitted with large pestles with which the rice is beaten; & by a great deal of attrition this crust is disengaged from the grain & becomes a dark brown flour, which is separated by sieves for that purpose. The quantity bears a proportion to that of the clear rice as 1:5—at this season every thing on the plantation gets fat—the fowls round the barn, & even the wild fowls find a rich supply of food. The rice flour mixed with the chaff or cut straw forms the most luxurious feeding for hogs & horses—they are invariably fatned. The negroes are inspired with alacrity in beating & preparing the rice by the certainty of their coming in for shares with the rest of the *stock* on the plantation. For here it must be noted that what is called the clean rice is not the *merchantable* rice; for it is easy to conceive that the beating must break many of the grains in pieces; and this divides it into, *rice, midlings,* & *small rice.* These are all separated by sieves; the first is put up in barrels for market; the second reserved for family use; & the third for the consumption of the plantation.

The proportions of these three kinds are as follows—
[The rest of the page blank.]

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At the invitation of Mr. Holmes & of Mr. Edwards[3] I prepare to spend the Christmas holidays at his seat at Washington about 33 miles from Charleston and on Saturday 24th Decr. we set off Mrs. Holmes & Miss Beckworth in the Carriage & Mr. Holmes & Myself in the Chair & the two Mr. Edwardses on Horseback. We had the threatning prospect of a rainy day which added to the badness of the roads must necessarily occasion a disagreeable ride. The issue was no better than our apprehensions—the roads could not well be worse & it rained with very little intermission from 11 to 2½ o'clock from which tho the Ladies in the carriage were sheltered, & we in the chair by means of a large umbrella was very disagreeable & the gentn. on horseback got considerably wetted. At 12 o'clock we reached Mr. Garrets[4] Seat a former governor of this state where we stopped with an intention if the rain continued to tarry all night. Here I had the pleasure of an introduction to Govr. Garret & we were regaled by some generous liquors & the rain subsiding we concluded to prosecute our journey on which we entered after a repast at 2½ oClock. The clouds broke away and after many plunges thro slough and mud holes we arrived in the evening at Mrs. Edwards's plantation to whom I had an introduction & whose easy manners affability & politeness enable me to make a speedy acquaintance. In the morning I had an opportunity of casting my eye around this place which differs from many parts of the country in that it is somewhat interspersed with hill & valley & does not exhibit that dead uniformity which though it may in some measure please the eye at first glance does not so much delight & exercise the imagination one of the boundaries is the Cooper river, another a large creek & each of their banks afford an agreeable walk.

The garden is spacious, & animated by the taste & in-

[3]John Edwards, who married the widow of Isaac Holmes. Her maiden name was Rebecca Bee, and she was the mother of John B. Holmes, so often mentioned by the author. Washington plantation belonged to her, was afterwards owned by her son, Henry M. Holmes, and remained in the family until a few years before the Confederate War.

[4]Benjamin Guerard, Governor, 1783-1785.

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genuity of M^rs. Edwards, exhibits its various walks, flowers, vegetables, trees & springs in the most pleasing view.

The plantation produces everything in the greatest perfection mediately under her direction, but immediately under that of an overseer & driver. But in regard of the food it is difficult to say whether its production or cookery & dressing is in the greatest perfection. This day we are all engaged to dine at Major Hamiltons[5] about 2 miles from here; and at 2½ oClock our company all set out for that place.

Here I have the pleasure of an introduction to himself & Lady, Governor Moultrie & his Lady & M^rs. Hyrne.[6] We all pass the compliments of the season—dinner is served up & I have the honor of a seat by the side of the Governer. The afternoon & part of the evening are passed agreeably. I ride home with Miss Beckworth with whom I have a great deal of conversation. She is a Lady from England her father & Brother are in the british army. She posseses a brilliancy of understanding far above even the improved part of her sex—has read a great deal, has seen much of the world at least the principal parts of Europe been conversant with the best of company in each; and really displays in an easy sociable manner all that knowledge & good sense which a mind like hers would necessarily collect from so many advantages. She has philosophy enough to think nothing that passes unworthy her attention—She scrutinises into the minutia of things, & makes the meanest parts of agriculture, botany, domestic Oconomy &c the objects of her inquiry. There is no subject either of religion, philosophy, history belles lettres or arts & sciences with which she does not appear to have been in some degree conversant. She posseses equal independence of mind & complaisance in conversation. Removed at an infinate distance from the pets, flirts affectations & prudery which are practised by the weaker part of

[5]"The Villa" the place of Major James Hamilton, father of Gen. Hamilton of "Nullification" days, who married the widow of John Harleston, Jr., and daughter of Thos. Lynch.

[6]Probably Mrs. Sarah Hyrne, widow of William Alexander Hyrne, who was the owner of "Umbria" plantation, near Washington plantation.

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her sex, she seems to unite depth of understanding & solidity of thought with the delicacy of her sex. In short I have before seen very sensible women but in my estimation the palm belongs to Miss Beckworth. I like all others have found myself highly pleased with her acquaintance & Society.

On Monday M^rs^. Edwards invites the company we were with yesterday to dine with her. The governor Maj^r^. Hamilton & M^rs^. Hyrne attend—the Ladies of the two former being indisposed. The afternoon & evening are spent agreeably—necessarily so since presided over by M^rs^. Edwards who is an exception from the formality of this country & dispenses of her sociability & attention in so easy & agreeable a manner as to leave the most pleasing impressions on the company & even cause them to be more sociable with each other. We employ much of our time in sporting with our guns, which also give me an opportunity of seeing the different plantations in the vicinity of Washington. They are chiefly rice plantations & of course there prevails a sameness thro the whole—but still there is a variety in regard of buildings, avenues walks & gardens. There is a common taste for improvements of this kind among the planters here about. On Wednesday Mrs Edwards being informed that Col^o^. Moultrie brother of the governor & Att^y^. Genl. of the State has arrived at his seat about 2 miles hence with some company from town proposes that we all take tea there in the afternoon by which means I have an introduction to him his Lady, Miss Smith & M^r^. Moultrie his nephew from England. Miss Smith knows well that she is thought handsome; she possesses accomplishments, some sense, & a great deal of vanity. She has a great flow of spirits, talks a great deal without conversing, & intersperses profanities which I think would come much better from the mouth of a sailor than from one whose external appearance would lead us to look for delicacy and moral excellence. How much may we err in allowing the face to be an index to the mind! Since under the most pleasing features often lurks a grossness of feelings, corruption of Sentiment & severity of disposition.

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M^rs^. Edwards invites the company to dine with her on friday. Thursday we spend in romping about the plantation Barns &c. & in viewing the negroes at work at the rice—On Friday the company dine with us & in the evening we attempt to dance but find the music so bad that we are obliged to desist. I am more confirmed in my opinion of the rattling disposition of Miss Smyth; of the innumerable merits of Miss Beckworth & the hospitality, generosity, affability & goodness of M^rs^. Edwards. M^r^. & M^rs^. Holmes are no less entitled to my highest esteem & gratitude. On Saturday we all received an invitation to dine on Sunday at Col^o^. Moultries, where we meet an accession of company from Charleston. Dinner is served up at 4½ oClock & the desert by candle light—On Monday we form a maroon party to visit some saw mills about 8 miles hence which in this country are considered an object of curiosity like all other pieces of machinery—water works are seldom to be heard of the levelness of the country not admitting of them.

But here I must note that this parish (of S^t^. John's) is an exception being very frequently interspersed with hills & valleys & the champaign country lies chiefly on the river. This has occasioned the superior order of planters to choose their plantations here, seeing they can at the same time cultivate rice & enjoy the pleasures & improvements that may be attained from the variety of hill & vale, eminences pleasant situations prospects & water courses. The soil on the uplands (for that distinction will hold here) seems much like ours at the northward only not stony & in some places spontaneously produces clover, tho in small perfection seeing it is not cultivated. Nor indeed need they cultivate it seeing their corn blades stripped off when green & cured with their native substance in them form a very Luxuriant feed for horses. The hay they cut is but little better than dry leaves—however their pastures are good the greater part of the year; & the rice straw is both agreeable & serviceable to horses & cattle.

Within sight of Washington is the seat & plantation of his excellency Henry Laurens,[1] agreeable prospect of which

[1]Mepkin Plantation.

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induces us to visit it today (tuesday) Contrary to our expectations he had gone to Town we were not however disappointed of viewing the place which displays the beauties & advantages of nature no less than the ingenious improvements of its owner. He is a rare instance of method, whereby his plantation raises itself above those of this country in which everything is done immethodically by the round about means of force & Labour. One may here & there be found who rising above the prejudices & shaking off the supine carelessnes of the country ventures into the use of machinery & the contrivances of art; and what makes it still more surprising that they are not imitated more is that they are generally very successful and find their account in such undertakings. M^rs^. M^r^. Holmes & myself get into a boat & return to M^rs^. Edwards's by water about 3½ miles.

The Cooper river at this place winds itself very beautifully into a serpentine course; is navigable a considerable distance above Strawberry, and its banks afford a number of fine situations & prospects, which are generally improved in this country seeing they are so rare. This day is closed by preparations to set off tomorrow early for Charleston M^rs^. Edwards to accompany us. We all set out at 8 oClock & I take leave of a place with a degree of gratitude which for 10 days past has afforded me much pleasure. The day is very pleasant, but nothing occurs worthy of relation except one incident which may seem in a degree to illustrate some of the maxims of this country. As we were dining under the trees by a bridge a gent^n^. on horseback hove in sight who appeared by his dress his air & the goodness of his horse to be of some note & distinction. As we were all surveying & querying who he should be one of the company finished the enquiry by saying "he cannot be a gentleman for he is riding without servants." At this instant I transported my self to the northward & tacitly remarked how many would lose their titles, were such to be the test of gentility there. But so it is that in this Country a person can no more act or move without an attending servant than a planet without its sattellites. If they only cross their plantation they must have a sub-

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servient follower, and if they ride out their horse might as well want a leg as they the necessary equipage which is their recourse in their frequent helpless situations. And which as they advance serve as ensigns of their rank and dignity. The person however regained his lost honours by two servants heaving in sight who had been concealed by the woods; and it was agreed on all sides that he is a gentleman. Our ride to town would have been very agreeable but for bad roads of which S. Car. has very ample share—some almost impassable.

We got in in the evening & there I finished my Christmas jaunt—A Season when the country is most lively partly by means of the vast imigration from the city & partly of the relaxations from rural concerns, the hurry of business being chiefly over. It is almost vulgar to spend the Christmas holidays in the city; and of course the gay part of its inhabitants pour into the country where like birds uncaged they scarcely allow rest to their feet, but range thro the plantations & the barn yards & beat up the game; the ladies mount the rice stacks, with emulous dexterity, & perch'd upon their summits in triumph vaunt at the gent^{n}. below, who at length investigate them, & having gained the summit a contest succeeds which either brings them down in succession, or the mass of rice unable longer to sustain the load rushes down hurrying in its common fall its intrepid riders.

The citizens as would naturally be expected relax in some degree that rigid formality for which they are remarked—but still they retain more than enough. It is hard that hospitality should thus want its most essential part (sociability) and that a person cannot be made an object of politeness without being also made an object of formality. The ladies carry formality & scrupulosity to a considerable extreme; a stranger makes his female acquaintance by slow gradations interspersed with niceties & punctilios w^{h}. often disconcert the forward & intimidate the bashful. The maxims of the country have taught them & custom has forced them to almost consider a sociability on their part with gentlemen as an unbecoming forwardness—& they are by this means circumscribed within such nar-

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row bounds as exclude the frankness & care which are necessary to put people on the most agreeable footing and constitutes the principal charms of Society.

The gentlemen are more sociable and I must confess as agreeable as any I have ever seen after a person has made an acquaintance with them. But they are generally very dissipated, little inclined to study & less to business.

A young man of 22 has often by his excesses wracked his constitution to such a degree as to commence his decline & be obliged to prop himself up by medicines. And this is not to be wondered at since spiritous liquors are often used instead of wines—and brandy, gin & cordials the circulating companions of their social meetings. This practice is the parent of many evils, destructive to health & happiness. First it causes a habitual Love of strong liquors & excess in the use of them. And I must note that I have heard & seen more of this here than in any place I have ever been acquainted with.

Another consequence of this habitual excess in strong liquors is an indifference to business or study. Far be it from me to charge all who fall under this description with being drunkards—this would comprehend too many—but still the disposition the young fellows have for shew and pastime, & not a few for carousing, makes them disregard improvement; & a young fellow of fashion looks down from the height of his ignorance upon the man of study with a mixture of pity & contempt for his consuming that time in the study *"he does not know what"* which he devotes to the offices of gallantry and to all the nobler pursuits of a beaux *d'esprit*. Business is too irksome & he fails not to shift it off upon his overseer, or negroes & betake himself to sports or ease as the humor of the moment shall direct him—

Another consequence of this intemperance is the disorder which it frequently occasions in private families. Of the truth of this I am also convinced by the experimental testimony of this country; where I must again remark that I hear of more family troubles & especially of the conjugal kind than in any other place. I every day hear of

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unhappy marriages both in time past and present. This however I fancy may be partly attributed to the share which sinister views are apt to take, among people who plume themselves on rank & fortune, in the making of matches. But it seems not unnatural to suppose that their confirmed habits of idleness & dissippation being but illy suited with the duties of the married state, & tending to prodigality, & neglect of domestic Oeconomy (to say nothing worse) must rouse the appprehensions, the regret & sometimes the reproaches of those who are nearly connected. In confirmation of this it is acknowledged that many men large as their incomes may be are living above them; and a plurality of instances are not wanting wherein men of the first fortunes are much reduced by an imprudent prodigality. That there is but little of the spirit of Education here is evident (if it needs to be made more so) in that there has been ample provision made for the endowment of a College by persons who saw with regret the unletter'd situation the State was in on their death beds; and yet nobody has the spirit to draw them forth into utility.[8] This appears the more extraordinary after reflecting that many send their young sons to England for education from whence they generally return but little more improved & much more dissipated than they went—& after this much expense has been lavished upon them. This however may be in some measure the consequence of the connexions the people have with England which I take to be much greater here than at the northward. Many of the inhabitants came originally from great Britain, many of them are british merchants who indeed form by no means a small part, and many have very strong connexions there, all w^h^. together with the want of improvements in their own country sufficient to make them independent, conspires to keep alive their prejudices in favor of whatever is english. And notwithstanding this there exists in this country an inveterate enmity against g^t^. Britain which appears at first view to savor of the paradox. The causes of this additional hatred

[8]Act of March 19th, 1785, chartering colleges at Winnsboro, Charleston and Ninety-Six.

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arose at the conclusion of the war.[9] A number of british merchants found means to remain in the country: & foreseeing the great demand there w^d^. be for slaves & being the only persons possessed of cappital they early imported vast cargoes from Africa. The planters impelled by their necessities to procure slaves eagerly grasped at the first opportunities that offered; & unable to pay down the cash supplied themselves on credit, at whatever rate the british Merchants were pleased to fix; & they failed not to take advantage of their necessities and advanced upon them from 50 to 75 p^r^ Cent. In a short time they became the creditors of a great part of the State; and the infatuated debtors began to view their situation with a degree of regret & concern, to the prospect of which they had been put too easily or voluntarily blinded by their necessities at the time of contract. The time of payment began to draw nigh & they then began to perceive (as they might or perhaps did foresee) how far they must fall short of their engagements.

The merchants influenced by no particular feelings of generosity to their late enemies, or pressed by their credit to make remittances, or as likely as either, expecting to get into their possession the plantations of their debtors for much less than their value, insisted rigidly upon the punctual fulfillment of their contracts. The crisis was important & melancholy for the planters & many of them were torn to pieces by legal process. An universal alarm took place—it became a common cause on both sides. The courts of justice being the resort of one became the terror & hatred of the other. The sheriff & his officers were threatened in the execution of their duty; and at length the people in the district of Camden grew outrageous—planted out centinels to intercept the sheriffs, & put the laws at defiance; and one Col^o^. Mayham being served by the sheriff with a writ obliged him to eat it on the spot.[10]

News of these transactions being brought the Govern^r^.

[9]See the account given by Ramsey of the legislation as to debtor and creditor just after the Revolutionary War. (Ramsey Hist. of S. C., Vol. 2, page 425.)

[10]Col. Hezekiah Mayham of Marion's Brigade.

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he immediately assembled the legislature, laid before them the proceedings in the language of a frightened man, & requested them to deliberate on the subject & strike out some mode either of restoring to the laws their wonted efficacy or of abating their rigor.

They took into consideration the distresses of the people the necessities which first impelled them to forego the dictates of judgment & discretion, & the character of the persons who had thus taken advantage of them. On the one hand it was urged that no precedent is more dangerous to society or more destructive of public credit, than that of the legislatures interfering in private contracts fairly made; that it unsettles all confidence between man & man, renders property uncertain, breaks down the pillars of commerce, & makes the people licentious & ungovernable. That the acts already passed with regard to old debts, arose from a very singular & uncommon necessity, which alone could have justified them; as contracting parties before the war could not foresee the great depredations that were about to be committed on their property, & that the fate of war had so disenabled them to pay their debts. Circumstances were now different. They had contracted their late debts with their eyes open & could make no such plea. If they were able to pay they ought to be compelled to it—if not, they knew it before hand, & therefore deserved to be distressed for their fraudulent contracts. In a word that the legislature could not afford them countenance or relief without flagrantly invading the rights of individuals who having already been treated like citizens (tho' they became so by sufferance) ought now to enjoy the privileges of such.

On the other hand it was alledged—that the people after several years suspension from business, after the loss of a great part of their property & a consumption of their fortunes in exile viewed their forlorn situation as the prelude of their speedy ruin unless they immediately availed themselves of their plantations; which having been stripped of their stock could yield no relief unless they could fall on some mode of procuring negroes.

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That when the british merchants threw out the bait they took it as their only resource; & that it was no wonder their necessities got the better of their judgment. They represented them as harpies preying upon those distresses & misfortunes to which themselves had been necessary; and using the word *tory* as a weapon (much as the zealots in the times of fanaticism used the word heretic) suggested that they had premeditated the design of getting into their hands extensive property thereby to infuse british influence into the government of this country and lastly that they might well afford to delay the recovery of their debts seeing they sold at such exorbitant prices & that the debts were now at interest. These & the like arguments applying to the prejudices, the passions & the interests of the legisl^r. inclined them to interpose in behalf of the debtors; and being furnished with a plausible pretext for so doing from the recent meetings in the State, they easily brought themselves to pass " an act for the regulation of sheriff's sales," commonly called the pine barren act[11] because it authorises the d^r. in case of prosecution to tender any kind of lands in payment (to be valued by persons chosen for that purpose) at 2/3 their value, & if they exceed the debt the C^r. to give his bond & security for the remainder payable in six months. Thus the legislature at one stroke put an end to all civil prosecutions by this most impolitic & iniquitous law. Such is the nature of a republican government! And it is hard to decide which is most blamable the premeditated fraud of the debtor; or the weak & unsuspecting confidence of the creditor. The person who had committed this daring abuse upon the sheriff was prosecuted & tryed in Charleston—the Court sentenced him to 4 months imprisonment, a heavy fine & him-self & two securities to be bound to the peace for 6 years. The gov^r. suspended the sentence until the meeting of the Legislature who (upon his submissions) entirely reversed the decree.

These are the causes of the great jealousies between the parties—for everything will now depend upon whose interest will be the greatest in the legislature; & it is alleged

[11]Act of Oct. 12, 1785. It was limited by its terms to the end of the next session of the Legislature, and was never re-enacted.

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that the british merchants by indirect means have made a considerable progress already. The politics of the State are very confused, opinions & interests various & adverse, & legislative councils possessing all the instability & uncertainty of republican caprice. Altho the foregoing accounts for the animosities which subsist between the B. Merchants & the people of this country; yet this unwarrantable interposition of the Legislature was produced by some other concurring causes. The same imprudence in accumulating debts had been exercised by every class of people amongst each other from 1782 to1785. To this they might have been the more easily deluded by the ease with w^h^. they had ever been accustomed to make & obtain money in this country & never having known the difficulties of necessity. Debtors were equally tardy & refractory to all their creditors as well as to the british Merchants who were put at the head as persons with whom the least delicacy was to be observed. This was equally cruel & perfidious. So true it is that war corrupts the human mind, & tends to erase the salutary ideas of honesty & good faith. And when a legislature has once broken through the bounds of equity, the precedent becomes dangerous & no man can tell at what point it will stop. The constitution seems to be in general pretty well framed on the republican plan; except one clause which displays their english prejudices wherein the sole right of levying taxes is vested in the house of representatives to the exclusion of the Senate who are equally the representatives of the people. And the house of represent^s^. are as tenacious of this unmeaning perogative as the convention was preposterous in the initiation. There is another clause exceptional for it's illiberality which excludes the clergy from a seat in either of the houses. Although it is not probable that the people w^d^. be disposed to elect them, or that clergymen of good sense would accept the appointment; still it is illiberal to exclude them by an express clause & inconsistent with liberty to refuse them a seat should they be made choice of

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by the people for that purpose. I am told that it got a place in the constitution chiefly to exclude one parson Tennant[12] (a presbyterian) & who opposed with great eloquence & finally with success the attempts that were made to establish hierarchy & fix the episcopalians as the only Legal & Supreme Church in this country.

He carried his point; but his opponents in return fixed on him & his cloth a political silence forever. From hence it is manifest that the church of england is the pre-eminent and fashionable mode of worship here—especially in the city & lower parts of the country. The interior being much peopled from the northward & from Scotland partakes most of presbyterianism. There subsists but a poor understanding among the clergy from a variety of causes but chiefly from the two leading sects—the episcopalians not having forgotten their overbearing & assuming dispositions on the one part, nor the presbyterions their obstinacy & biggotry on the other. Although the constitution after the above exceptions seems tolerably well framed the laws are in a very confused & uncertain state—the best lawyer does not really know what is law at present. There is but one complete copy of the Laws of the State in existance—the british Statutes are retrenched by a defining act of the Legislature made since the war which specifies what particular statutes shall be in force. This has been rather injudicially done; for it is clear that to make so great an innovation required a full & complete view of the judicial

[12]The clause excluding clergymen is found in the constitution of March 19th, 1778, Section XXI and was continued substantially in the constitutions of 1790 and 1865, but was omitted from those of 1868 and 1895. It reads as follows:

"And whereas the ministers of the gospel are by their profession dedicated to the service of God and the cure of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function—therefore no minister of the gospel or public teacher of any religious persuasion, while he continues in the exercise of his pastoral function, and for two years after, shall be elligible either as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, a member of the Senate, House of Representatives, or Privy Council in this State."

The words "and for two years after" and the reference to the "Privy Council" were striken out of the constitutions of 1790 and 1865. This clause however skilfully drawn did not reconcile the clergy to their exclusion. Rev. William Tennent certainly delivered a strong argument, which has been published, in favor of the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church.

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code in one prospect, a deep & accurate investigation, and a great deal of time to deliberate. The legislature have however been made sensible of the imperfections & errors of the present establishment, and in order to remedy them have it is to be feared laid the foundation of greater evils. They have appointed three commissioners, Judges Pendleton Burk and Grimke with full powers to draw up digest & organize a complete code of Laws *a capite ad calcem* which they are to present to the Legislature in three years; having furnished them with the surviving copy, & all the documents which can be obtained for this purpose.[13] This is clearly making these men lawgivers. For although it may be said that the laws are to have the revision & approbation of the Legislature before they are valid, still the difficulties are not removed. For if they are to be contemplated in detail the extreme ardency [sic] of the task & the inadequateness of the greater part of the legislature to examine & pass a proper judgment upon so immense a fabric will beget impatience & haste incompatible with business so momentous & important. Unless the magnitude of the object working upon the spirit of liberty should beget a jealousy which it is easy to conceive would issue in the most violent factions & oppositions when the code if passed would be a mere compound between parties & of consequence be cut & mangled into the most distorted shape imaginable. Or if this code is to be swallowed at a gulp which is the present idea of the commissioners themselves as well as of many others the government is for the time being (& what cannot be expected afterwards) changed into a complete aristocracy.

Lastly I conceive that it must be both deficient & faulty. Laws are suggested by occasions & are co-ordinate with political circumstances running parallel with the progressive exigencies of the State. It is easy to apprehend & institute them when the causes strike our senses; but it is not in human nature to contemplate unite & adjust the present past & future in one complete & corresponding system—unless where it might relate to the confined juris-

[13]Such a "code" was, however, not adopted until 1870 under the provisions of the constitution of 1868.

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dictions of Solon or Lycurgus. Besides the diversity of the materials, letting alone the objects, seem to me to threaten difficulties & confusion—the common & statute law of England, the bulky statutes of this country, & the recent revolutions of government. To them may be added the looseness & irrigularity of legal Practice; owing I believe partly to the method of administering justice in the several parts of the state and partly to the carelessness of practitioners. Perhaps the latter proceeds from the former. The State is divided into two districts the Northern & Southern, each of which is subdivided into circuits; where circuit courts are held twice a year including sessions common pleas goal delivery & presided over by one of the associate judges of whom there are four. For these Courts all the business is prepared & causes brought to issue in Charleston; & then the lawyers & judges set off together taking the requisite papers with them & are generally absent about 5 weeks. The consequence of this mode is that all the attorneys centre in Charleston, are acquainted with one another & practice upon so liberal a footing as only to adopt so much of the english practice as suits their case & convenience & compound for the rest—so that no errors or omissions of that kind are taken advantage of; & the judges do not make it their business to scrutinize into these niceties. The practice is of consequence as slovenly & unsettled as the laws themselves. But the late introduction of county courts in two or three of the districts, by distributing the attorneys through the country will probably retrieve the practice in some measure from this state of confusion; at least as far as the deviations from the english mode of administering justice will admit of. This deviation is however considerable. Hitherto there has been but one court of common Law from which there lay no appeal except in the form of a new trial in Charleston if such could be obtained. This still remains; but there lies an appeal from the county court to the circuit court of its respective district when all causes so removed must be concluded.

Next to this there is a court of chancery presided over by *four* judges who sit four times a year in Chas^n. wherein

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no cause can be protracted longer than one year except by special indulgence upon good cause shown. This seems an improvement upon the english plan; where delays are so great and so expensive as almost to defeat the equitable ends of its institution. However there are so many resorts for justice independently of it before the cause arrives to it that it will not be retarded if pursued in a proper manner. There is another mode of administering justice called a summary process; & is commenced by petition to the associate judge to summon the defend^t. to shew cause why he should not immediately pay the sum demanded (which must not exceed £20 sterling) upon which one of the judges endorses his approbation. The party must have at least 10 days notice; & appear at the court into which it is returnable prepared to answer or pay the money. A hear^g. is had & excution thereon. Inferior to this is the jurisdiction of justices of the peace which takes cognisance of any demand under £10 & proceeds in the ordinary way. From his decision recourse may be had to the Superior Court in the usual form of appeal. The Salaries of the judges are adequate to the office being a year those of the courts of Law £500 and of Equity £500 St^g: besides the usual fees of office.

These salaries render the judges very independent, & as a necessary consequence the bench is reputable both for learning & dignity. Attempts have however been made to curtail these salaries by that spirit of parsimony not to say envy which too frequently attends democratic governments. It was however rejected by the last legislature tho' the number of advocates who appeared for the measure may give their honors no small ground to apprehend a stroke of the kind at some future day. Their legislature seems to be composed of a diversity of characters; many directed by party as well as private interests. The debtor interest is however prevelent, and operates in all the forms of injustice oppression; the laws are enacted not by principle of *right,* but by maxims of interest, & while men are madly accumulating enormous debts, their legislators are making provisions for their nonpayment.

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The almost universal advantage which is taken of these iniqutous laws at once illustrate & confirms the maxim that a corrupt government necessarily bespeaks a corrupt people. This State having sustained a considerable share of the war has in a no less proportion partaken of its concomitant corruptions—men are ever astonished at each other when they see instances of fraud finesse & deceit where they have been accustomed to find the utmost punctuality honor & rectitude; but while they blush for the Crimes of their neighbors are themselves in one shape or another guilty of the same. Perhaps the contrast of principles between the present and past times is more striking in this, than in the Northern States. It had been the custom of the merchants to sell their goods negroes &c. to the planters at one years credit, and so universally did it obtain that the planters scarcely pretended to deal on any other terms. It was convenient for both—for the planter because when he got his crop to market in the fall he could command money—for the merchant because that was the time of making remittance; so that the planter had nothing to do but to draw on his factor for his arrears in rice or indigo; & the merchant rec^{d}. and shipped it off. But this habit of giving & obtaining long & extensive credit implied or begot a great deal of honor & punctuality in dealing—'twas the merchants to cultivate it because he rec^{d}. a proportional profit on his goods—it was the planters interest to support it because he got goods at his pleasure & paid at his leisure. Besides, once in arrears always so—for that he might obtain the supplies of the current year he must necessarily anticipate it's crop having already disposed of the last except that portion of it which he had sequestered for the support of his own etiquette. His credit of consequence became a very delicate & important part of his interest; & in a degree little inferior to that of the merchant himself. Perhaps the principle of commerce has seldom if ever entered more into the genius of the planting interest. In fact credit had wrought itself up into a principal of honor which uniting with that of interest had given to So. Carolina an extraordinary character for mutual confidence in their domestic intercourse & punctuality in their foreign

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trade. Credit being thus the great medium of business it is easy to conceive the situation most men must have been in at the commencement of the war. viz: that the denominations of debtor & creditor must have included all the men in the State—all were included in a less or greater degree; and most men as much as their fortunes would closely bear. Another division of the inhabitants seems as obviously to be into merchant & planter which was the general proportion between debtor & creditor; and thus circumstanced, the one charged with debts across the water the other indebted to the merchants, they dropped business & went to war. As war in one view is a temporary return to a state of nature; as it calls forth into action all the latent principles of cruelty & barbarity which had been buried under a polished & civilized education; as it employs in its operations actions of cruelty & ferocity; and thro the arbitary power of military establishments fills the mind with similar ideas, & suspends for the time being the exercise of justice & the cardinal and social virtues & supersedes the jurisdiction of the municipal laws—it has with propriety been said to corrupt mankind. On this principle has a state of nature been called a state of war; and history represents nations that are purely warlike as little better than savages.

What then might not be expected from a civil war? when a brother was often called to imbrue his hands in a brothers blood—where civil contracts were broken up & property set afloat upon the sea of a fluctuating paper, which tendered the strongest temptations to fraud & dishonesty under sanction of law. All the baneful effects which could be supposed to flow from this fountain of evil are visible here. The planter who had been accustomed to live at his ease found himself much distressed at the conclusion of the war; involved in debt, his plantation torn to pieces; his stock of negroes gone, & his creditors pushing for payment, the legislature immediately interfered &

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opened a new source of hope as well to the imprudent & fraudulent as to the unfortunate. They learnt new lessons of fraud from legislative interference; improved the idea without loss of time as has been already mentioned by obtaining large supplies of negroes & goods at exorbitant prices upon long credit and as now appears without the design of paying until they have made their fortunes. Having thus deviated from the salutary principles of integrity & learnt to practice over the lessons of deceit one species became the parent of another & chicanery as much their study as the support of their credit had been before the war. Thus their apostacy is magnified thro the medium of their former integrity and the man sometimes blushes to find himself so much fallen from what he boasted to be his original character.

What ever disease this country may labour under its staples will still ensure it a considerable rank in a commercial point of view—the planting interest & the various modes of lucritive business must still invite to imigration. But while the facility with which money may be made invites to population; it has also a very considerable influence upon manners & customs. The inhabitants possess not that keenness & sagacity which are visible in countries more difficult to subsist in; and which tends to make them famous for ingenuity & improvements. Pleasure becomes in a great measure their study, Science but little patronized or pursued, & activity to habits of study looked upon as the retreats of the tasteless or melancholy resorts of the needy. While science is thus in a state of degradation the arts can scarcely be expected to flourish. Manufactures are neither patronized encouraged or pursued; and they seem to be perfectly content to supply themselves from foreign markets. The military art goes fast to decay; dwindling apace into empty pajeantry and artless parade. They seem willing to forget the dangers & hardships of war amidst the alluring baits of pleasure; and vountarily to sink from the

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active spirit of the soldier into the effeminate spirit of luxury and dissipation. It seems strange that while they lavish so much money upon the objects of luxury they are still but illy & imperfectly supplied. A person walking thro the market would have an idea of many of the commodities being but the mere cullings from the tables of those who supply them. Flesh coarse & seldom very fat or delicate; fish in no state of perfection, always dead & sometimes stale; and all sold at very exorbitant prices.

(The end)

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ORDER BOOK

of

John Faucheraud Grimké.

August 1778 to May 1780.

(Continued from the July Number)

November, 1778.

Head Quarters, Charles Town.

21: Parole, Steuben.

The Honble. Cont: Congress having appointed L^{t}. Col^{o}: Turnant[1] Inspector of the Confederal Troops in the States of S^{o} Carolina & Georgia, He is to be respected & obeyed accordingly. Congress also orders that until a Plan of Regulations for the Inspectors Department now under Consideration shall be finally arranged & transmitted that He shall train, Exercise & Discipline the Army in this Department in the manner Introduced and Practised in the grand Army by the Inspector General. The General therefore requests that officers of every Degree will Chearfully aid & assist the Inspector in a Matter so Consistant with the good of the Service; for which purpose Battalions & Corps will Parade when He shall require it. And Adjutants of the Battalions in Town are by turns to leave a Copy of the General Orders of the Day at the Inspectors Quarters.

22: Parole, Sunbury.

(Col^{o}: Thomsons Reg^{t}. ordered to march into Georgia)

The Sixth Regiment is to be put into immedite readiness for Marching: Brig^{r}: General Moultrie will give orders

[1]Jean de Ternant, a French officer who started to America with LaFayette, de Valfort and others in 1777. He took service in the American army in March, 1778. He was a man of wit and talent, according to the memoirs of de Chastellux; drew well and spoke English as well as he did French. He was made prisoner at Charleston, and did no further fighting in America, but saw service later in Holland as Colonel of the Legion of Maillebois. Congress appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 25, 1778, with orders to repair forthwith to South Carolina as Inspector of the South Carolina and Georgia troops, with pay and subsistence dating from March 26th. Balch, *The French in America*, and *Journals of the Continental Congress*, V. 22.

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to have them Supplied with waggons, ammunition, Tents, Canteens etc: & will Report to the General when they are ready.

The Com^{d}: officer of Artillery will give orders that Twenty Five Matrosses hold themselves in immediate Readiness, to March from Beaufort with two Field Pieces Ammunition, etc. at the shortest notice after orders.

The Irruption of the East Floridians happened at this Juncture of time L^{t}: Col^{o}: Prevost with a body of 600 men penetrated within 5 miles of Ogéchee River: Col: Fuser possessed himself of the Town of Sunbury which he quitted with precipitation the Day after. This Expedition broke up the Settlements on the other side of Ogeechee the Enemy burnt almost every House in the County of Liberty, & drove off a large number of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs &c.[2]

23: Parole, Turnant.

Col^{o}. Pinckneys Battalion will Parade at Ten o'clock on Wednesday Morning for Inspection, when the Inspector will attend.

The Command at Pritchards[3] is to be relieved tomorrow morning from the Sixth Regiment.

First L^{t}. Daniel Louis Martin is promoted to be Captain in the First Regement, vice Capt. Edward Walsh resigned 30 May 1778.

First L^{t}: Alexander Keith to be Captain vice Capt. George Cogdell resigned 7 September 1778.

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[2]The above paragraph is evidently a later insertion, and is written in a blank space at the bottom of the page. It was during this invasion that Col. Fuser of the 60th (British) regiment demanded of Col. John McIntosh the surrender of Fort Morris, and received the well known and plucky reply "Come and take it." Col. McIntosh with a force of 127 Continental troops, some militia and citizens from Sunbury, less than 200 men in all, held Fort Morris, the town of Sunbury being otherwise unprotected. Jones' *History of Georgia*, V. 2, pp. 309-310, gives an account of this invasion, and prints in full Col. McIntosh's letter to Fuser. It is dated "Fort Morris, Nov. 25, 1778," and signed "John McIntosh, Colonel of Continental Troops."

McCrady, *Hist. of S. C.*, 1775-'80, p. 324, states that Col. Lachlan McIntosh commanded at Fort Morris and sent the famous answer; and Gregg, *Hist, of Old Cherawas* (p. 294, new ed.) makes Col. Alexander McIntosh the author. Alexander McIntosh was apparently on leave of absence, (see page 153) and the letter in Jones' history seems to settle the point.

[3]Paul Pritchard's ship yard.

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First L^{t}: Thomas Gordon to be Captain vice Captain Alexander Petrie resigned 6 October 1778.

First L^{t}. Stephen Guerry to be Captain vice Captain W^{m}: Blamyer Resigned 6 November 1778.

Second L^{t}. James Kenny to be first L^{t}: vice First L^{t}: David Dubose resigned 27 April 1778.

Second L^{t}: John Hogan to be first Lieut^{t}. vice first Lieut^{t}. John Jones resigned 15 May 1778.

These officers are to Rank agreable to the above dates when the vacancies happened & are to be Obeyed & respected accordingly.

Alexander Fotheringham Junr: [?] & Samuel Warren Gentleman are appointed first Lieutenants in the fifth Continental Regiment: the First to take rank from the 20 June, the Second from the 10 July 1778. They are therefore to be respected & obeyed as Continental officers.

Camp at Great Ogéchee Hill.

29: Parole, Elbert.

A General Parade is to be immediately marked out by the Dep: Adj: Genl: where the Troops of every Corps are to Parade at 4 o'Clock this afternoon: No man to absent himself.

The Commanding officers of Reg^{ts}. & Corps are to Report to Morrow Morning at 9 o Clock to the General the number of Horses appertaining to their several Corps either of Public or Private Property; Exactness is Requisite & will be Expected upon this occasion for very particular Reasons.

The Com^{d}. officer of artillery will Report exactly & immediately the quantity of fixed & other ammunition under his care.

No Guns are to be fixed either in or about Camp upon any occasion except upon Duty: those transgressing this order will be punished.

John F. Grimke Esq: having been appointed Dep: Adj: Genl: for the States of South Carolina & Georgia with the the rank of Colonel, & George Turner Esq: aid de Camp to the General with the rank of Major. They are to be respected & Obeyed accordingly.

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Christian Senf Esq: having been appointed Capt. Engineer in the Continental Service, He is to be received & obeyed accordingly

Col^{o}: John Stirk of the 3^{d}: Continental Battalion in the State of Georgia having resigned his Commission on the 9th: October Ultmo: He is no longer to be respected or Obeyed as an officer in the Service of the United States.

After Orders.

The review of the Troops which was ordered this morning is postponed on account of the bad weather until further orders.

Camp at Ogechee River
November 1778

30: Morning Orders.

The Troops are to March as immediately as possible; Commanding officers of Battalions are to prepare for moving off accordingly.

The Commandant of Artillery is also to be in readiness to March.

The waggons are to be ready to Receive the Baggage, which is to packed up.

Orders will be given when the Tents are to be Struck.

Parole, Walton.

Order of March
Advanced Guard to consist of
1 Sub: 1Sarg^{t}: & 19 Rank & File
One brass Field Piece.
The Troops in Platoons.
Artillery.
Baggage.
One Small Iron Field Piece.
Rear Guard to Consist of
1 Sub: 1 Sarg^{t}: & 12 Rank & File.

Camp at Slades Plantation
December 1778.

1: Parole, Ternant.

Returns will be made by all Persons who draw Forage to the Commanding officer for the time being without which they are not to be entitled to Forage—

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These Orders so far as they relate to the Men are to be read to them Company by Company.

After Orders.

Doct^{r}. William Shud is appointed Surgeon to the 4th. Continental Battalion of this State, and he is to be respected & obeyed accordingly.

Headquarters; Sunbury: 6th. Dec^{r}.
1778.

6: Parole, Sunbury.

The Commanding Officer of Fort Morris is immediately to Report to the General the State of his Garrison; the Number of Ordinances & quantity of Stores of every kind in the Fort or any other place under his command.

The Firing of Morning, Evening & 8 O'Clock guns is to be discontinued; nor are guns of any sort to be fired except on Duty.

The assistant Dep: Commissary Genl. of purchases at this Post is to Report the quantity of Provisions of every sort He has on hand, & also such as He has contracted for.

The Assistant Dep: Commissary of J Jones [sic] to report what is now in his Hands & also what He has received for a month past & the manner of its Expenditure.

An orderly Serg^{t}: to attend the General daily.

Head Quarters, Sunbury's.
December 1778

7: Parole, Morris.

A Detachment of one Sub: one Serg^{t}: one Corporal & Ten Privates are to be warned for Duty tomorrow Morning at Sun rise. They are to be furnished with 20 Rounds of Ammunition & Six Days Provisions. The officer Commanding the Party will receive his Orders from the Dep: Adjutant Gen: at Head Quarters.

The Col^{o}. Com^{t}: of the Continental Georgia Brigade is immediately to recal all absent officers to join their respective Corps.

A Detachment of 1 Capt: 2 Sub: 3 Serg^{t}: & 20 rank & file are to March from Camp to Head Quarters to-morrow Morning.

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Orders to the officer Com^{d}. a Detachment marching to the bluff on Colonels Island.

Sir:

You are to proceed to the bluff at Timons's upon the back part of Colonels Island with the Detachment under your Command, where you will be Extremely Vigilent & Observant least the Enemy should approach undiscovered. Upon the first appearance of any Hostile Force you are to Dispatch a Messenger to the General with an Acct: thereof & should they be formidable you are to Retreat with your Detachment bringing off with you all such Persons as can give any information to the Enemy; but should they less than, or only equal to your force you will Defend your Post as long as possible & should occasion require retreat as much order as possible, I am etc:

John F. Grimké D: A: G.

8: Parole,

9: Parole,

10: Parole, Roberts.

One Capt: 2 Sub^{s}, 3 Serg^{t}: 3 Corporals & 30 Privates to be taken by Detachment from the Troops at Midway Meeting House are to immediately to proceed to M^{rs}. Spencers Hill where they are to act according to the Orders they will receive: They are to take 3 Days Provisions & 20 rounds of Ammunition.

One Sub: 1 Serg^{t}: 1 Corporal & 10 Privates from the Troops in Fort Morris are immediately to proceed to Newport Ferry where they are to act according to the Orders that will be given them.

Sir:

You are to order the Detachment from the Troops under your Command mentioned in General Orders to proceed & take post at M^{rs}. Spencers Hill where the roads fork: They are to act as advanced Guards to prevent your Camp from Surprise. The officers are to be directed to post Centinels in a manner the best calculated to answer this purpose & to be particularly enjoined to be Vigilent & Active. From this Post a Detachment of 1 Sub: 1 Serg^{t}:

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1 Corp: & 10 Privates are to be ordered to take post at North Newport Bridge. They are to encamp on this side of the bridge & to act as an advance Party to the guard to which they belong. They are to keep a Sentinel upon the bridge both Night & Day & at Night to pull up post of the bridge that they may not be attacked by surprise. Should the Detachment at the Bridge be attacked by a body too considerable for their force they are to retreat to their Main Guard & should the Main Guard be attacked by a force too powerful they will retreat slowly to the Army to which they belong, giving information of their retreat to the Com^{d}: officer by Express and sending notice to the Detachment at the Bridge to make their retreat good by a different rout.

As the Safety of your Camp & the Honor of the Troops may depend upon the Alertness of their Advanced Parties I rely upon the Execution of the officers to answer these ends so essential to Service. I am Sir etc:

(Signed) Robt Howe Maj: Genl:

To the Com^{d}. office at
Medway Meeting House.

Sir:

You are to proceed with your Command to Newport Ferry about 5 miles distant from Sunbury. You are to take post on this side of the ferry, where you are to exert the Utmost Vigilence to prevent the Enemies surprising your guard or approaching the Town without being perceived. You are very right to keep the flat & other Boats on this side of the River & place over them a proper Sentinel. Should you be attacked by a Party superior to you, you will retreat to the Fort first sending an Express to inform the Garrison of your retreat & of any other circumstances beneficial to Service. Relying upon your Vigilence & good Conduct

I am Sir Etc: J: F: Grimké D: A: G.

To the officer Com^{d}. A
Detachment marching to
take post at Newport Ferry

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Camp at Slades Plantation 1st: Decr: 1778

Sir:

You will proceed with the Troops under your Command to Medway Meeting House or any other place the situation of which is safe & defensible & calculated to cover the Plantations whilst they collect the Property, the Enemy has left them. You will fortify the Camp so as to be able to make a proper defence in case of accident & take every measure in your power to aid & assist the Inhabitants of this State in general & this distressed County in particular. You will keep out Scouting & Patroling not only to prevent Surprise & retard the Progress of the Enemy should they advance to annoy this State, but also to prevent wicked & designing men from Maruding the Inhabitants & encreasing their distresses by an embezzlement of the remaining Property. Good order & strict discipline is to be kept up among the Troops & Severe Punishment be inflicted upon those who shall insult the Persons or injure the Property of their fellow Citizens.

Constant Intelligence of your Proceedings is to be sent to me or the Commander in Chief of the Department for the time being & of every important Event information is to be sent by Express. Should any officer superior to you in command arrive, you are to Deliver him these Orders, which are by him to be observed.

I am Sir &c (Signed) Robt. Howe Maj: Gen:

To Lt. Colo. Rae.

(To be continued)

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REGISTER OF
ST. ANDREWS PARISH, BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

1719-1774.

Copied and Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER.

(Continued from the July Number)

CHRISTENINGS.

John the Son of Robert Rivers & Anne his wife Baptized 9th. Jany. 1736*

Richard the Son of Benja: Godfrey and Martha his wife Baptized 27th Febry 1736*

John ye Son of John Shepherd & Eliza. his wife Baptized 13th. March 1736.*

Sarah ye Daughter of John Mulryne & Claudia his wife Baptized 17th. April 1737.

Sarah ye Daughter of Thomas Butler Senr. & Elizabeth his wife Baptized 8th. [?] May, 1737.

Richard Son of Edmund Bellinger and Elizabeth his Wife baptized 25th. June 1737.

Charles Son of James Rattary & Mary his Wife baptized 29th. July 1737.

Eleanor Daughter of Elding King & Eleanor his Wife baptized 31st. July 1737.

Mary ye Daughter of James Manning & Sarah his Wife baptized 11th. Sepr. 1737.

Susannah ye Daughter of Francis Ladson & Sarah his Wife baptized 18th. October 1737.

William Son of Jno. Rivers & Martha his Wife baptized 30th. Octr. 1737.

Frances ye Daughter of John Champneys & Mary his Wife baptized 13th. Decemr. 1737.

Stephen Fox Son of John Drayton Junr. & Sarah his Wife baptized 31st. Decr. 1737.

*Old style, 1737 new style.

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Thomas Son of William Chapman & Mary his Wife baptized 1st. Jany. 1737†

William Son of Charles Jones & Rachel his Wife baptized 16th. Jany. 1737.†

Anne ye. Daughter of Willm. Brandford & Anne his Wife baptized 24th. Jany. 1737†

Samuel ye Son of Jeremiah Fickling & —— his wife baptized 29th. Jany. 1737†

FUNERALS

Frances ye Daughter of John Champneys & Mary his Wife Buried 14th. Decemr. 1737

Priscilla ye wife of Edward Doyell Buried 17th. December 1737

Dr. Thos. Hodgson buried 14th. Jany. 1737†

Jane Moll Daughter of Jacob Moll Overseer at Mrs. Hills buried 10th. July 1738

Robert Son of Robt. Ladson Junr. and Sabina his Wife buried ye 9th. Augt 1738.

William Son of John Champneys and Mary his wife buried 11th. Augt. 1738.

Martha Jennings Buried, a poor woman, Augt.

Martha ye Wife of Geo. Simony Buried 19th. August 1738.

Charles Hill Guerard Son of John Guerard & Elizs. his Wife buried 25th. August 1738.

Mary the wife of John Champneys buried 17th. Sepr. 1738.

Sarah & Thomas Son & daughter of Joseph Heape buried 18th. Sepr. 1738

Sarah Daughter of Zaccs. Ladson & Sarah his Wife buried 23r. 7ber 1738.

Joseph Heape buried 25th. 7ber 1738

Christopher Son of Benjs. Godfrey burd. 13th. 8br. 1738.

Anne Falkinham buried 15th. Octr. 1738.

Esther Campbell Buried 26th. Octr. 1738.

Elizabeth Stock Buried 29th. Decr. 1738.

Mary ye Daughter of Wm. Cattell Junr. and Anne his Wife buried 22nd. Jany. 1738‡

†Old style, 1738 new style.
‡Old style, 1739 new style.

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Susanna ye Daughter of Saml. Ladson and Eliz^a^. his Wife Buried 27th. Jany. 1738‡

John Rivers Buried 18th. March 1738‡

J: Grall of James's Is^ld^. Burd. February 1st. 1738/9.

CHRISTENINGS

Caesar an adult negro Man belonging to M^r^. Edmund Bellinger Baptized 12th. February 1737†

Thomas Son of Thos. Drayton & Eliz^a^. his Wife baptized 26th. Feby. 1737.†

Joseph Son of Jno. Billiald & Mary his Wife baptized 10th. March 1737.†

Margaret ye Daughter of James Boswood & Martha his wife, Baptized 10th. March 1737†

George Son of John Boswood & Nancy his Wife baptized 21st. March 1737†

Jonathan Son of Henry Wood Junr. & Catherine his Wife baptized 21st. March 1737†

Nancy a Molatto belonging to Henry Wood Junr. Baptized 21st. March 1737†

David Son of Fra^s^. Hext & Sarah his Wife of John's Island baptized 22nd. March 1737†.

Martha Daughter of Thos. Tilley & Willoughby his Wife baptized 8th. April 1738

Sindiniah Daughter of W^m^. Boswood & Susanna his wife bapt^d^. 28th. April 1738.

Naomi Carlisle baptized being an Adult Woman 13th. June 1738.

Samuel Son of Saml. Jones & Mary his Wife baptized 24th June 1738.

Robert Son of Robt. Ladson Junr. and Sabina his wife Baptized 8th. Augt. 1738.

Edward Son of William Miles & Mary his Wife baptized 15th. August 1738.

Anne Sarah Daughter of Jacob Ladson and Elizabeth his Wife baptized Septr. 1st. 1738.

‡1739 new style.
†Old style, 1738 new style.

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MARRIAGES

Nathaniel Barnwell & Mary Gibbes Spin^{r}. Married 7th. April 1738.

Thomas Butler & Constant Fitch Widdow married 16th. Aprill 1738.

John Kelsal & Mary Bellinger Spin^{r}. of S^{t}. Pauls parish married 24th May 1738.

Hugh Ferguson & Sarah Burley Married 1st. June 1738.

Joseph Hasfort & Naomi Carlisle Married 13th. June 1738.

William Clifford & Mary Parker Sp^{r}. married 22nd. June 1738.

Thomas Elliott Junr. & Mary Butler Spinst^{r}. married 20th. July 1738.

Sampson & Reb. [?] 2 free Negroes & George & Eliz. free Negroes Married 3^{d}. Septem^{r}. 1738.

Elisha Butler & Eliz^{a}. Miles Widow Married 24th. Septr. 1738.

William Butler & Elizabeth Elliott Sp^{r}. married 1st. Decr. 1738.

John Rivers & Eliz^{a}. Godfrey Sp^{r}. married 26th: Decr. 1738.

James Fitchett & Jane Armstrong Sp^{r}. married 18. Jany. 1738‡

Alexander M^{c}. Gregor & Margaret M^{c}. Elvin Sp^{r}. married 13th. Feb^{ry}, 1738‡

William Heape & Sarah Drayton Spinster Married 11th. March 1738.

Joseph Spencer & Keziah Rivers Married 15th March 1738‡

Samuel Stock & Hannah Haydon Married 4th Aprill 1739.

Joseph Izard & Eliz: Gibbes Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. Sepr. 28, 1738¶

CHRISTENINGS

Eliz^{eth}: Anne the Daugh^{tr} of Maurice Lewis Esq. & Jane his Wife Bap^{t}. Sepr. 13 1738

William Son of George Simony Baptized 4th. Septem^{r}. 1738.

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‡Old style, 1739 new style.

¶Inserted on the opposite blank page.

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Sampson & Pompey 2 free negroes & their Wives baptized 23d. July 1738.

Sarah ye Daughter of Zachs. Ladson and Sarah his Wife baptized 9th. Sepr. 1738.

Robert the Son of Robert Rivers & Anne his wife Bapd. Sepr. ye. 25th. 1738*

Susannah the Daughter of Samuel Boswood & —— his wife Bapd. Sepr. ye. 28, 1738*

Mary Daughter of Saml. Ladson & Elizabeth his Wife baptized 1st. Octr. 1738.

John-Samuel Son of Thos. Barlow & Susannah his wife Bapd Octr. ye 5th. 1738*

Christopher Son of Benja: Godfrey alias Garnear & Martha his Wife Bapd. Octr. ye 5th 1738*

Mary Daughter of Jehu Stanyarn Octobr. ye 8 1738*

Mary Daughtr. of Joseph Laws & Sarah his Wife Bapd. Octobr. ye 8th. 1738.*

John Son of John Rivers & Martha his wife bapt. Novr. ye 19 1738.

Thomas Son of Wm. Hare and —— his Wife of Goose Creek bapd. 26. Decr. 1738.

William Son of John Drayton Junr. & Sarah his Wife bapd. 1st. Jany. 1738‡

Sarah ye Daughter of Wm. Cattell Junr. and Anne his Wife baptized 22nd. Jany. 1738‡

William Son of William & Mary Flood Baptized 13th. Febry. 1738‡

Elizabeth Daughter of Edwd. Simpson & Sarah his Wife baptized 10th. March 1738‡

Jonathan Son of Jonathan Wood & Rebeca his Wife Bapd. March ye 16 1738/9.**

Joseph Son of Stephen Carter and Sarah his wife baptized 8th. Aprill 1739.

Sarah Daughter of James & Sarah Manning Baptized 22nd. Aprill 1739.

Sophia ye Daughter of Dr. Mc. Gilvrey bapd. Aprill 29. 1739.

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*Inserted on opposite page, not with regular entries.
‡1739 new style.
**Inserted on opposite page.

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Sarah Daught^{r}. of William Fuller & Martha his wife Bap^{d}. May ye 13th 1739.

Katherine the Daugt^{r}. John Green & Phebe his Wife bap^{d}. May 17th. 1739**.

Catherine the Daught^{r}. of John Mulryne & Claudia his Wife bap^{d}. May 17, 1739**

Edwd. the Son of Saml. Burgess [? page worn] & Mary his wife bap^{d}. May 20, 1739**

Margaret Daught^{r}. of Thomas & Mary Mell Bap^{d}. May ye 27: 1739: Born Aprill: y^{e}: 1: 1739.

Robt.—Hall the Son of John Cattell & Sarah his wife bap^{d}. July 13. 1739.

Susannah the Daught^{r}. of W^{m}. Murray & Eliz. his Wife bp^{d}. Oc^{t}. 2, 1739.

Martha Daugh^{r}. of Benj. Godfrey & Martha his wife bp^{d}. 6 1739.

Nathaniel, the Son of Nathaniel Barnwell & Mary his wife bap^{d}. Octr. 7th. 1739.

FUNERALS

Mary the wife of the Honb^{le}. W^{m}. Bull Esqr. Buried 21st. March 1738.‡

Edith Elliott widow of Joseph Son of Thos. Elliott Buried 24th. March 1738‡

Mary-Anne, Daughter to Samuel Ladson & Eliz^{beth}. his wife Buried 24th. April 1739.

Magdalen ye wife of John Stanyarne of John's Island, Burd April 21st. 1739

Joseph Son of John Billiald & Mary his wife Bur^{d}. June ye 3—1739.

Charles Gervais Armorer of the Hawk man of War Burd June ye 11 1739.

Joseph Son of Stephen Carter & Sarah his wife Buried July ye 11th 1739.

Sarah Daught^{r}. of Willm. Cattell Junr. & Anne his wife Buried August ye 4th. 1739.

**Inserted on opposite page.
‡1739 new style.

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John-Samuel Son of Thomas Barlow & Susannah his wife. Buried August ye 23 1739.

Allice Gibs widow of William Gibs Buried Sep^t^. ye 1st. 1739.

Capt. John Bowles Master of a vessel at W^m^. Cattells. Buried Sep^t^. ye 6th. 1739.

M^r^. William Bowles Brother to Capt. Bowles buried Sepr. y^e^. 6th. 1739

Stephen-Fox Son of John Drayton Junr. and Sarah his Wife Buried Sep^tbr^. ye 9th 1739.

Maurice Lewis Esqr. Buried Sepr. ye 23^d^. 1739.

Mary the Wife of John Billiald Buried Sep^tr^. y^e^. 25th. 1739.

Benja: Board Servt. to M^r^. William Cattell Junr. Burd. Sep^t^. ye 29th 1739

Sabina Daught^r^. of Samuel Stock Buried Octob^r^. ye 3^d^. 1739.

Susannah the Daughter of W^m^. Murray Bur^d^. Oct. 5 1739.

John M^c^Daniel Buried at M^rs^. Sereaus Octo^br^. ye 13th 1739.

John Burn Bur^d^. 8^br^ 14th. 1739.

Dorothy the Wife of John Hewson Buried Octob^r^. ye 15th 1739.

Mary Daught^r^. of Samuel Stock Buried Octo^br^. ye 16th 1739.

Thomas Son of Thomas Drayton Esqr & Elizabeth his wife Buried Octob^r^ ye 19th 1739

Robert Anderson Buried at M^r^. Stanyarns Octo^br^. ye 29th 1739.

William Capers Son of Richard Capers Buried Nov^br^. ye 26 1739.

MARRIAGES P^r^. W^m^. GUY

Edward Hussey & Mary Barton Widow married 8th. Aprill 1739.

George Cook & Eliz^bth^. Hull sp^r^. Married June ye 2^d^ 1739.

George Simony & Anne Hutchins Sp^r^. Married June ye 19 1739.

Joseph Simcock & Hannah Moll marr^d^. June 4th. 1739.

D^r^. John Lining & Sarah Hill Sp^r^. Married June 28 1739.

W^m^. Harvey Junr. & Mary Seabrook mar^d^. Augt. 23^d^. 1739.

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Doc^{tr}. William Simson & Martha Rivers Widow Married Feb^{ry}. ye 12th 1739.

Frances Holmes & Elizabeth Brandford Sp^{r}. Married March ye 20th 1739.

Bethel Dews & Margaret Croskeys Sp^{r}. Married May ye 8th. 1740.

Thomas Holman & Mary Wells Sp^{r}. Married May ye 15th. 1740

John Stanyarn & Sarah Harvey Widow Married August ye 18th 1740.

John Morrick [?] Eliz^{bth}. Lock Sp^{r}. Mar^{d}. August ye 23. 1740.

William Walter & Mary Cattell Sp^{r}. Married Sepr. ye 2^{d}. 1740.

Thomas Radcliff & Elizabeth Warren Sp^{r}. Married Sepr. ye 13th 1740.

John Cockfield & Anne Barton Sp^{r}. Married Oct^{br} ye 6 1740

Willm Rivers son to Capt. Robert Rivers & Susanah-ffrances Maverick Sp^{r} Nov^{br} ye 6th 1740. James Island.

Willm. Cockfield & Sarah Carter Wd^{w}. Married De^{br}. ye 24th. 1740.

John Champneys & Sarah Saunders Sp^{r}. Married Jan^{ry} ye 7th 1740°

John Burford & Susanah Wood sp^{r}. Married Feby. ye 1 1740/1

William Chapman of James's Island & Mary Guy Sp^{r} married p^{r} Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Orr May ye 10th 1741

George Lee & Elizabeth Godfrey Sp^{r}. Married p^{r} the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Guy June ye 10th 1741.

John French & Sarah Johnson Sp^{r}. Married p^{r}. the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Guy July ye 1st. 1741.

Thos. Pritchard & Sarah Hutchins Sp^{r}. Married July ye 30th. 1741.

Willm. Bee & Eliz^{abeth} Witter Sp^{r}. Marr^{d}. August ye 20th 1741.

°1741 new style.

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CHRISTENINGS

John-Vincent Son of John Man & Anne his wife Bap^{d}. Octr. ye 23. 1739

Mary Daughter of Robert Ladson & Sabina his Wife Bap^{d}. Feb^{ry}. ye 17th. 1739.||

Mary Wells an Adult Baptized &
John, Sylas, Thomas
Martha, Margaret & Mathew } Children
of Sylas Wells & Mary his wife Bapt^{sd} Feb^{ry}. ye 22^{d}: 1739.||

Robert an Adult negro Man belonging to Thomas Drayton Esqr. Bap^{d}. March ye 14th. 1739.||

Thomas Son of Samuel Stock Rec^{d}. into the Congregation June ye 1. 1740. Bp^{d}. privat Bapt^{sm} before.

May-acke Daughter of Zaccheus Ladson & Sarah his Wife Bap^{tsd}. June ye 8th 1740.

Dorcas, Nehemiah,
Sarah, Catherine } Children of Eliza^{bth}. Rivers widow to Sam^{el}. Rivers Deces^{d}. [Date not given.]

Dewe Son of William Chapman Sn^{r}. & Mary his wife Bapt^{sd}. —— 1740

Samuel Son of Edwd. Pickrin & Mary his wife Bapt^{sd}. August ye 10th. 1740.

Frances Son of Ibid

Elizabeth Daught^{r} of Thomas Drayton Esqr & Elizabeth his wife Bap^{d} Sepr. ye 9th 1740.

Richard Son of Griffith Bullard & Hepsey his Wife Bap^{d}. Decr. ye 12th 1740.

Sarah-ffrancis Daughter to Henry Campbell & Sarah his wife Bapt^{sd}. Feby ye 3 1740/1

Richard Son of Richard Martin & —— his wife Bapt^{sd} Priva^{t} B^{m}. Feby ye 12th. 1740/1

Elanor Daugh^{r}. of James Taylor & Hesther his wife Bapt^{sd}. Feby ye 22 1740/1.

Hannah Daugh^{r} to John & Eliz^{bth}. Rivers March ye 15th 1741

||1740 new style.

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Martha-Phebe Daughter of Elizabeth Ladson widow to Sam^{el}. Ladson Deces^{d}. Bap^{d}. March ye 29 1741

Frances Daught^{r} to Benjamin Stone & Elizabeth his wife Bapt^{sd}. April ye 19th. 1741. James Island.

Nancey the Daught^{r} of John Boswood and Nancey his Bapt^{sd}. May ye 5th. 1741.

Willm the Son of John Kelsal & Mary his wife, & Mary Daughter to Ditto Bap^{d}. August ye 6th 1741.

FUNERALS

Mrs Jane Munger Widow Buried p^{r} the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Guy Decem^{br}: y^{e}. 2^{d}. 1739.

Jane the Daugh^{tr}. of William Cattell Esqr Buried Decem^{br}: ye 14th 1739.

Jonathan the Son of Henery Wood Junr. & Catherine his wife Buried Decemb^{r}. ye 17th 1739:

William Ladson Buried Decemb^{r} ye 22^{d}: 1739.

William Heape Buried Jany. ye 5th 1739||

John Son of John Rivers & Eliza: his wife Buried Janr'y ye 25th 1739.||

Elizabeth the wife of John Purkis Buried Janry ye 31. 1739

Mr Benjamin Perry Bur^{d}: Feb^{ry}: y^{e}: 1st, 1739

M^{rs}. Crawford widow Bur^{d}: Feb^{ry} ye 6th 1739

Sindiniah the wife of William Wood Buried Feb^{ry}. ye 8th 1739.

Martha the Daught^{r} of Martha Ladson widow Buried Feb^{ry}. ye 10th. 1739.

Margret Daught^{r} to Mrs Crawford Buried Feb^{ry}. ye 12th. 1739.

M^{r}. Samuel Ladson Buried Feb^{ry} ye 19th: 1739

Thomas Honehan Buried at Mrs Anne Cattells Feb^{ry} ye 20th 1739.

Landgra^{ve} Edmund Bellinger Buried March ye 5th 1739.

Benja^{m}: Son of Benja^{m} Godfrey als Garnier Buried March ye 18th 1739

Elizabeth The Daughter of Joseph Barton Dec^{d}. and Mary Barton his wife Bur^{d}. March ye 24th 1739.

||1740 new style.

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Thomas Son of Thomas Booth & Hannah his wife Buried March ye 25th. 1740.

Hannah the wife of Samuel Stock Buried Aprill ye 6th. 1740.

Sylas Wells Buried April ye 16th 1740.

Mrs Grace Stantin widow Buried April ye 19th. 1740.

M^{r}. Benja^{m} Godfrey Alice [sic] garner Burd April ye 30th 1740.

John Son of John Champneys & Mary his Wife Buried May ye 3 1740.

John Hewson Buried May ye 11th. 1740.

Joseph Richards Buried July ye 9th 1740.

Susanah Daughter of Frances Ladson & Sarah his Wife Buried August ye 11th 1740.

Mr Samuel Stock Buried August ye 21st 1740.

Cap^{n}. James Sutherland at Johnsons Fort ye 26 Aug 1740.

William Son of John Drayton Junr. & Sarah his wife Buried Sepr. ye 9th. 1740

(To be continued)

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STOCK MARKS.

RECORDED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1695-1721.

Contributed by A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the July Number)

169⁸7

January 15 This Day came Mr Peter Roberts of Santee and recorded his marke for Cattle an Hoggs which is as followeth a Cropp of the Left eare and a Slitt from the Top to the Bottom and halfe of the upper part Cutt away of the

P R Right Eare and his Brand marke as ℘ Mergt:

15 This Day came John Peter Pelett and recorded his marke for Cattle and hoggs which is as followeth The Right Eare Cropt & an

J P P upper Keele in the Left and his Brand marke as ℘ mergt

May 1697 12 This Day came Edward Howard & recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs Vizt=the Right Eare Croptt: & Two Notches in the

E H upper Side of the Left Eare

12 This Day came David Evans & reEntered his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs Vizt=The Left Eare Cropt & Two peeces Cutt out of

E the upper Side of the Rite Eare

C B 12 This Day Came Christopher Beech & Recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs Vizt= The Left Eare Cropt & an upper Keele & an undr Keele & the Right a Swallowes forke

12 This Day Came Peter Conley & Recorded

P C his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs Vizt: The Left Eare Cropt & the Right Eare a Square Cutt out

12 This Day Came John Guppell & Recorded

G: his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs Vizt: The Left Eare Cropt & a Slitt in the Same

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July th 15 1697 I C — This Day Came Jobe Chamberlin & Recorded his mark for Cattle & hoogs &c; (ass followeth) a Croop of the right Eare & a slitt in the Same Eare & a halfe penny out of the back side of the other Eare his brand mark ass ℘r margent being on the left buttock—he liveing up Ashly Reaver in Barkly County

July the 15 1697 H S. — This Day Came Henry Spray of ashly Reaver in Barkly County & Recorded his marke for Cattell & hoggs &c: (ass followeth) the right Eare Cutt Close home the left Eare wth. a Swallow fork & a slitt of one side his Brand mark being on the left buttock ass ℘ margent—

August the 12th 1697 P M — This Day Came Mr Peter Mecho of Sante Planter & recorded his mark of Cattell & hoggs &c; ass followeth, boath yeares Crapt & the right yeare three Slitt, his brand mark being ass ℘ mergent

August th 12th 1697 D H — This Day Came Daniell Huger of Sante Planter & record his mark of Cattell & hoggs &c: followeth, the left yeare Cropt the other wth an under & upper Keele, his brand mark ass ℘ margent

August the 16 1697 — This Day Came Robert Wood of barkly County & recorded his mark of Cattell & hoggs &c; ass followeth, the left yeare wth one under Keele & a slitt & the right yeare a slitt

August the 16 1697 — This Day Came Henry Wood of Barkly County Cordwinder & recorded his mark of Cattell & hoggs &c; ass followeth, a Slitt in each yeare an under keele in the right yeare

August the 19 1697 — This Day Came Salamon Brimmer[1] of Barkly County & recorded his mark of Cattell & hoggs ass followeth the right yeare wth an under keele & ye left a Deep Slitt

[1]Solomon Bremar.

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August ye 19 1697 — This Day Came Lewis Dutark of Barkly County & recorded his mark of Cattell & hoggs as followeth the right yeare wth a large Slitt & one halfe of the halfe Cutt of & the left wth a Deep Slitt

August ye 20 1697 — This Day Came Nicolas Bochet of Barkly County & recorded his mark of Cattell & hoggs ass followeth boath yeares with a Slitt from the top halfe wayes to the root & one part of the Slitt Cutt of—

August the 30 1697 — This Day Came Joseph Cooper of Colliton County & reCorded his mark of hoggs & Cattell as follow (viz) the right yeare three Slitts wth a Crop in each yeare his brand mark ass ⅌ margent—[2]

August the 30 1697 S — This Day Came Henry Samwayes of Barkly County & recorded his mark of hogs: & Cattell as followeth (viz) the left eare wth a Swollow fork the right yeare a Croop & two Slitts: his brand mark as ⅌ margent being on the right buttock the horses being on the right sholder

August the 30 1697 H S — This Day Came Henry Samwayes of Barkly County & recorded his horne mark as ⅌[1] margent—

September 10th 1697 G B — This Day Came George Burnett of Barkly County & recorded his mark of hoggs & Cattle (viz) the left Eare wth Swollow foark the right Eare a Cropp & two Slitts, his brand mark as ⅌ margent—

September 10th 1697 — This Day Came John Jones of Barkly County & recorded his mark of Cattle & hoggs (viz) the left Eare wth a Swollow fork the right Eare wth a Cropp & one Slitt, his brank mark as ⅌ mergent—[3]

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[1]A T over an inverted U.
[2]A circle around an I.

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Septem 17 1697	This Day Came Henry Baly of Colliton County & recorded his mark of Cattle & hoggs (viz) one under keele in each eare & the right eare Cropt,
September 18th 1697	This Day Came Anthony Bourau & recorded his mark of Cattle & Swine (viz) the right eare an upper keele & the left an under keele, likewis a parcell of Cattle bought by ye sd. Bourau of the Widdow Horry marked as followeth boath Eares wth an upper Keele
⊸B	& the brand as ⊕ margent—
ffebrewary the 16th: 1698	This Day Came Abraham Mechos & recorded his mark of Cattle and Swine & horses (viz) boath Eares Cropt & the left
A M	Slitt in three parts & his brand mark & per margent—
Aprill- 15th 1698.| X	This Day Came William Branford of ye. South Side of Ashly River near Accabee & Recorded his Marke of Cattle & Swine vizt. the right Ear wth. a Cropp & a Hole & one upper Keel in ye. Left Ear and Burn't Marke as pr. Margent.
May - - - 16 1698	This day Came Mr. Isaac Mazeque and Recorded his Brand Mark for Cattle &c wch. is a Flower-de-Luis upon ye. Right Buttock, Mark as pr. Margent.[4]
Novembd- 21 B W.	This day Came Benjamin Willman of Edistoe Island Cooper, & Recorded his Brand-Marke—for Barrells, wch. is B W as pr. Margent.
Novembr. 21	This Day Came Jeremiah Varreen & Recorded his Marke for Cattle, Hoggs &c being a Spade in both Ears:[5]
March 14	This Day Came Mr. Stephen Fox & Recorded his Ear Marke for Cattle & hogs, vizt. one Crop in ye. Left Ear and a Halfpenny under ye. Right Ear and two under Latches under both Ears. & Burn'd Mark'd wth. an O

[4]A fleur-de-lis.
[5]A spade in the margin.

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Aprill 27 This Day came M^{r}. Edmund Jarvis & Recorded his Ear-marke for Hogs & Cattle, vizt. a Slitt in y^{e}. Left-Ear & a Crop in the Right.|

May 12 This Day Came John ffripp & Recorded his Marke for Cattle & Hoggs wch. is a Cropp & a Hole in y^{e}. right Ear and a Cropp and a Slitt in y^{e}. Left, being formerly y^{e}. Marke of William Macfashion upon Edistoe-Island, & by him Assign'd to ye. s^{d}. ffripp for all Cattle & Hoggs on y^{e}. s^{d}. Island of that Marke. Tes^{t}: Henry Wigington.

(To be continued)

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

VALUE OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC TREASURER IN 1776—The case of Henry Peronneau may be found printed in the *Second Report, Ontario Archives,* 1904, Part II, p. 1201.

He had been appointed Public Treasurer of South Carolina in 1770 to succeed Mr. Jacob Motte, whose daughter he had married, and in 1771 Benjamin Dart was made with him a joint-holder of the office.

On 26 March, 1776, he was dispossessed of the office by the adoption of the Constitution on that date, and he paid over to the "Rebel Governor Rutledge" the balance of the public moneys then in his hands. Refusing to take the "Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration," he was imprisoned and in April, 1777, he was banished from the State and went to Holland, and thence to England.

From the British Treasury he received an allowance of £200 per annum, dating from 1 January, 1778; but when Charles Town was taken by Sir Henry Clinton in 1781, he was ordered to return. Arriving there on 3 June, 1781, he remained until the evacuation in December, 1782, and during this period held a little office of the value of 10 Shillings a day.

He stated the loss of the office at £800 per annum and that this arose from 2½ per cent. on all sums paid in and out of the Treasury.

His brother, Robert Peronneau, testified as to the emoluments of the office, and estimated the commissions of 2½ per cent. on moneys received and paid out at £500 per annum, while the fees of 5 shillings each for entering and 20 shillings each for clearing ships amounted to about £400. These emoluments were independent of interest, which amounted to at least £1000 more.

The witness recollected no commission on taxes.

Mr. Robert William Powell testified that the reputed income of the Treasurer's office was £2000 per annum, of which Mr. Peronneau had the half.

The Board allowed Mr. Peronneau £400 per annum for the half profits of the office of Treasurer, but apparently off-set this partially by the allowance from the Treasury

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of £200 per annum. From the statements of this case the items only have been abstracted which go to show the value of this office at that period, but the case is full of interest in other respects.

The valuations seem all to have been made in Sterling.

(*Contributed by D. E. Huger Smith.*)

RICE SHIPMENTS IN 1743—The following letter in the possession of this Society, is from a firm of merchants in Charles Town to their London agent, and is of interest because it gives the value of rice and the freight charges, for that year.

[*Addressed*:] To
Mr James Pearce
In
London

℔Capt Chads
Q D C

Charles Town 8th July 1743

Mr James Pearce

The Foregoing is third Copy of what we had the favour of writing you the 16th ultimo, since which we have not had any of your further favours, this God Willing Comes Handed to you by the Ship Grayhound Thomas Perkins master, and Covers invoice and Bill of Lading, for one Hundred and fifty barrells of Rice shiped on the same for our account and risque. Amounting to £1423.. 16.. 10.. which be pleased to Dispose of to the best advantage and pass the proceeds to our Acco^t. this parceel of Rice is very good, it has all been screened and we hope it will Keep its Collour and that the Quallitye will recommend it (if not other advantage) to a Quick Sale and that you will have but Little Trouble with it:—Inclosed we remitt you M^r. David Montaguit [sic] first bill of Exchange for £20 Sterling on Messrs. Peter & H Simmonds of London payable to your order £15.. 10.. thereof is for your and Company account and Exactly Ballances their account Current here annex'd, the remainder £4.. 10.. .. be pleased to pass to our Credit. We have Endeavoured to Dispose of the bouy both by private and Publick Sale but Cant as yet

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Effect it, no body would offer any thing for it. Rice is still at 30| and Freight for London at £4.. ℔ ton, the Rice Crop on the Ground is very promising having Lately had fine Season, of Rain, and if we have the Like Continuence to the Earing Time we shall have a Large Crop, we shall advice you how it will prove, and as we have nothing further at present to offer, we take Leave to assure you of our best respects and are ————

[*On the same sheet, in different hand.*]

Charles Town 13 July 1743

Sir

In foregoing Copy of what we wrote you the 8th Curr^t ℔ Capt Perkins who pass'd our Barr the 10th. to wch. please to Lett us referr you, This Serving only to hand you another of his Bills of Lading for the 150 Barrels Rice as mentioned in Copy and Mr. David Montaguit Second Bill of Exchange for £20 Sterg. in your favor on Messrs. Peter & H. Simmonds, and is for account as is Express'd on the other side wch. being the present Needful we remain

Sir Your most Humble Sers.

Hill & Guerard

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